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(Semi-Weekly).

THAT ABDICATION

Gen. Hartwell Makes Statement
About It.

JULIUS PALMER CONTRADICTED

Hawaii's Representatives
Call on President.

Annexation is Manifestly the Right
to Provide for Com-
mon Defence.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A few days ago a "proclamation" was issued by Julius Palmer, chamberlain and major domo to ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, declaring that she never had legally abdicated the throne, and that the abdication signed by her was irregular, given under duress, and void. The paper of abdication signed by the ex-Queen was drafted by General Alfred S. Hartwell of Honolulu, who is now in this city. General Hartwell, when asked this afternoon for a statement concerning the ex-Queen's abdication, replied:

"I drafted the ex-Queen's abdication and jurat of allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii and abjuration to the monarchy under the following circumstances: Paul Neumann, her legal adviser, who came to Washington in the winter of 1893, holding her power of attorney; Samuel Parker, her late Prime Minister, a Hawaiian, and Charles Wilson, the last marshal under the monarchy, came to my office the day of her arrest and told me that she had intended to abdicate before, but had delayed for Mr. Widemann to talk it over with her, and that they wanted me to draw the paper. I told them that if I drew it there would be no reading between the lines, and asked if she meant it and approved of their coming to me. They said she did and that was the kind of document that was wanted. I told them it would not prevent her trial, which would soon come off. They said they knew it and that her idea was that things would settle down and there would be no further trouble if she would resign, and that this was her object.

"I looked up such references to royal abdications as I could find, and drew up the document, which Neumann, Parker and Wilson examined and approved verbatim. Wilson took it to Liliuokalani, who proposed some trivial change, which was made, and a second draft was drawn, which Wilson also submitted to her. At her request another inconsiderable change was made, and a third draft was prepared, which was submitted to her and returned to me by Wilson, who informed me that it was exactly as she wanted and that he desired a final copy, which was made. The earlier drafts, written in a clear, conveyancer's hand by my assistant, are in his possession in Honolulu.

"The three men wanted me to be one of the attesting witnesses, which I declined to be, but at their request I was present when the document was presented by Neumann to the ex-Queen who, in a clear voice and calm and dignified manner, stated in the hearing of all who were present that she understood the contents of the document and desired to sign and acknowledge it, which she proceeded to do before a notary, Mr. Stanley, who was present at the request of Messrs. Neumann, Parker and Wilson. There were also present upon that occasion Mr. Widemann, her staunch friend, and William G. Irwin, a partner of Claus Spreckels, and an intelligent Hawaiian lawyer. Mr. Wilson then took the document and asked me to accompany him to President Dole, which I did. He handed the paper to Mr. Dole, who quietly remarked that it would be placed upon the files.

"Mr. Dole and his Cabinet did not know of the abdication papers until they were finally completed and executed. No misrepresentation was made to induce Liliuokalani to take this step. I did not see her until she acknowledged the instrument, and the gentlemen who were about her and talked with her upon the subject and who were her friends would not, I am confident, have misled her. The document was published in the Hawaiian and English newspapers. I did not hear much about it, although people said she would have been wise in taking the step earlier, thereby, perhaps, preventing the outbreak which occurred in the early part of that same month."

Annexation

"Every one knows that the Hawaiian Government and its supporters wish Hawaii to be annexed to the United States. Whether the national measures under discussion in Washington will render it advisable to defer the Hawaiian question, and the Hawaiian diplomatic representative will for that reason not present the matter to Mr. McKinley now, are questions which I suppose, are yet to be decided. "There has been a misunderstanding concerning the causes of the downfall

of the Hawaiian monarchy. In my own opinion, it is preposterous to suppose that there was a conspiracy by Americans in Honolulu, assisted by Minister Stevens or Captain Witte, to bring about that result. No Americans there whom I knew, wanted to disturb the monarchy or to induce a state of affairs which would result in deposing the sovereign, with a view to ultimate annexation. "People in this country have had to consider the meaning of 'anarchy,' an ugly condition, when local and temporary and subject to the control of a powerful Government. In such crisis the conservative elements demand the exercise by the Government of the supreme power of the nation and the cause of law and order soon asserts itself.

"In a small country, like Hawaii, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, unsupported by the strong arm of any great power, it will not do to let anarchy have its day. It was, in my opinion, nothing but a sense of dire necessity which caused the establishment of the Provisional Government of Hawaii.

"However, all that is ancient history. The question now is whether the United States will annex Hawaii or see it Orientalized. When the question comes up, as it must do soon, I hope it will be considered on its merits, and as a national and not a partisan measure. The annexation of Hawaii is not a 'jingo' or 'imperial' policy. On the contrary, Hawaii is as naturally and properly a portion of the United States as is Long Island or Martha's Vineyard or the Farallones. If there is any use in that clause of the Constitution authorizing Congress 'to provide for the common defense,' there is no more effective way of illustrating it than by annexing Hawaii. It would cost the United States nothing to do this; instead of Hawaii being an expense, it would add to the national revenues. There would be no more flourishing or desirable portion of the United States than that little group of islands. It is nonsense to say the conglomerate population there is an obstacle. Hawaii, notwithstanding its Chinese and Japanese, would be governed by the United States with as much ease as is any fourth-rate municipal organization."

TO APPLY FOR ANNEXATION.

Expectation That Such a Course Will be Pursued.

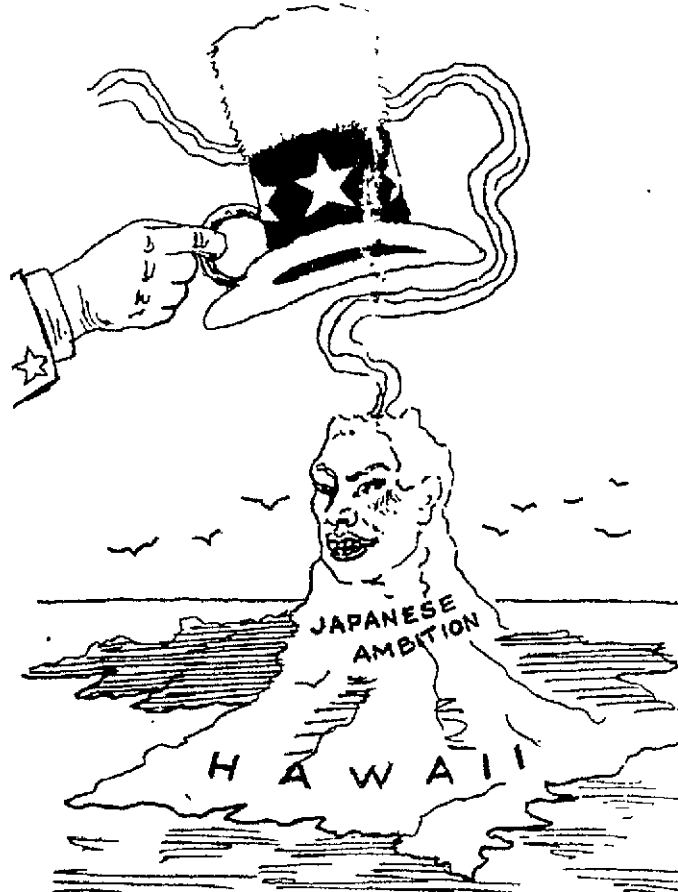
The Washington Star of March 26th says of the Hawaiian situation:

It is expected that a definite step, official in character, will soon be taken looking to the annexation of Hawaii. This will be a formal application from Hawaii for political union. This application will be made by the Hawaiian Minister, through the State Department, and will, in due course of proceedings, probably be submitted to Congress together with the President's recommendations.

In view of these expectations considerable interest and more than a little importance attach to a visit which was made upon the President yesterday afternoon by the Hawaiian Minister. Mr. Hatch was accompanied by Mr. W. O. Smith, the Attorney General of Hawaii, who is in this city admittedly in the interest of annexation.

The Hawaiian delegation consists of ex-Minister Thurston, General Hartwell and Mr. Smith, who represent not the Hawaiian Government in an official capacity, but the Annexation Club of Honolulu. They have been here since the inauguration, and while they have been reluctant as to the object of their visit, there is no doubt that they came to Washington so as to be on the field whenever the Hawaiian question might be taken up by the new administration and to counteract whatever influence the presence of ex-Queen Liliuokalani might have.

Mr. Hatch and Mr. Smith called at the White House at 3:30 o'clock for special appointment and were immediately ushered into the President's room. They were most cordially received and were closeted with Mr. McKinley for some little time in a discussion of the Hawaiian situation. The



THE ONLY WAY TO STOP THOSE PERIODICAL ERUPTIONS.

—From Chicago Inter-Ocean.

hopes and objects of the annexationists furnished the subject of the discussion, and the two gentlemen from Hawaii are understood to have made the best of the opportunity to present the arguments in favor of annexation.

The fact that the President willingly accorded an interview on the subject and listened so attentively to what the two gentlemen had to say is looked upon as an important straw by the friends of annexation, especially when taken in connection with the fact that the ex-Queen of Hawaii has been unable to secure an audience with Mr. McKinley, a boon that she secured without the slightest difficulty from his predecessor.

The American View.

A gentleman familiar with the Hawaiian situation said today to a Star reporter:

"If the application of Hawaii for political union with the United States, which will soon be made in official form, be referred to Congress for its action the President can call attention to the conditions in Hawaii, which require action to be taken in order to give any meaning to that part of the platform of the Republican party which reads:

"The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them."

"The doctrine so announced is nothing more nor less than the policy which for many years has been entertained by all parties and by many administrations. The only way of enforcing this policy is for Congress, by joint resolution, to admit Hawaii into the Union on such terms as it thinks proper.

"The obvious conditions for the admission of Hawaii would be that no Chinese be allowed to come from there into this country, and that no Asiatics become citizens of the United States.

"The policy of allowing no control over Hawaii to be obtained by any foreign power may be rendered abortive, not only by Hawaii ceding its territory or any of its rights as a sovereign State to a foreign power, but by the existence of conditions which involve the indirect transfer of political power. This insidious but sure merging process will be accomplished unless something equivalent to annexation intervenes, and that not by the act of any foreign power, but by the operation of purely natural causes, against which Hawaii, standing alone, is helpless. A fitting occasion for annexing Hawaii now presents itself, and there are sufficient and suitable reasons for such action.

"Our policy toward Hawaii has been dictated solely by the determination that no foreign power shall gain a vantage ground which may be used to our disadvantage or for any hostile purpose. In other words, the Monroe doctrine applies with peculiar force to Hawaii.

"To acquire the Hawaiian group in the manner now practicable, which is neither by conquest nor by purchase, shows no desire to enlarge our borders or encroach upon any sovereign state, is in strict pursuance of the policy of the Monroe doctrine, and manifestly an exercise of the right of Congress to provide for the common defense. To accomplish this result would end, once for all, the possibility of Hawaii becoming a base of supplies for a force directed against our Western coast.

"It is believed that the President will before long recommend to Congress the enactment of such measures concerning Hawaii as will secure these national objects."

First Battalion Drill.

There was a good turnout at battalion drill of the First Battalion N.G.H. last night. Major McLeod was in command. After a review before Colonel Fisher on Palace square, the companies, headed by the Hawaiian Band, marched to Emma Square and back to Beretania, down Fort, and out King again to the square. The Second Battalion will drill tonight.

FOR THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

Proposal to Take In Hawaii as
a State.

ADMINISTRATION IS FRIENDLY

Sugar Beet Growers Hostile to Islands.

Real Fight to Be Made in Senate.
To Give Notice of Ab-
rogation.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Couched in the language by which Texas was made a State of the Union, a joint resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States was introduced in the House today by Representative Spaulding, of Michigan. It is the same as that introduced by him last session. Under its provisions Congress gives consent that the Hawaiian Islands may be erected into a new State, to be known as the State of Hawaii, with a republican form of government.

This first step under the new administration for closer relations with Hawaii, while without the sanction of the administration or representatives of the Hawaiian people, so far as can be learned, indicates the strength of feeling for a bond between the Republics. While the resolution will not pass in its present shape, from present indications, there is every reason to believe now that as a result of continued agitation and growth of feeling on the subject, some plan for closer relations will be the outcome of the movement.

The feeling of the administration toward Hawaii has already been shown as most friendly. While President McKinley has never put into words his belief that the time has come for the drawing together of the Governments, it has been known for some time that he favored definite action on this line.

Nothing but definite expression has been lacking, for his manner and conversation have shown the trend of his feeling, not only to the representatives of the Island Republic, but to all with whom he has talked on the subject.

The Secretary of State is opposed to annexation. Not only does he not want to take Hawaii into the United States, but he does not favor the addition of any territory to that at present comprising the Republic. He has said recently, however, on this subject, that he is in the State Department to carry out the wishes and policy of the President.

Annexation is not the present aim of the representatives of Hawaii—ex-Minister Thurston, Gen. W. O. Smith and Judge Hartwell—now here at work. They favor the incorporation of a territory under the strong protection of this Government. Their expressed belief is that there is not sufficient Anglo-Saxon population on the Islands to guarantee a stable republic, else they would not be in favor of any change from existing conditions.

They say, however, that as a part of the United States there would be a strong, steady increase in the English-speaking immigration, which would result in the settling of the Islands by people competent for self-government, when a State might be erected from the Territory and be qualified to take care of all local institutions.

On every side the Hawaiians have met with encouragement since they got to work. There is a strong feeling in the House, led by New England members principally, and in the Senate the same section furnishes the strongest advocates of closer relations. The Hawaiian representatives have been met, they say, in a most friendly spirit by the administration, and while they are desirous of securing action at as early a day as practicable, they recognize the desire of the administration to first dispose of the tariff, and will not unduly press the Hawaiian question.

They earnestly hope the matter may be considered at this special session, but a failure to secure action at this session will not be by any means construed by them as a defeat or discouragement. It is believed a majority of the Foreign Affairs Committee is in favor of such action. Thurston said tonight that he was very much pleased with the status of affairs at the present time. He seemed to have no reason to fear other than favorable action.

Meanwhile, there are being made strenuous efforts to defeat the reciprocity clause in the Dingley tariff bill, with the plea that the beet sugar men will be ruined by the competition of free sugar from the Islands. Henry Oxnard, who represented the sugar men, is actively fighting the treaty. He said today: "I have been at work with the Senators, and believe there will be enough votes to defeat the clause favoring the Hawaiian treaty. I am making a fight against it on the ground that it will prevent the development of the beet sugar industry of the Pacific Coast and Middle West by giving such advantages to the Islands' producers. "The United States could better afford to pay duty on Hawaiian exported

goods and tax sugar than continue the reciprocity plan, which has cost the Government already \$50,000,000 in revenue."

The reciprocity clause has many friends, however, and it is said that Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, will vote for the bill containing it, though Caffery will oppose it.

TO OMIT PROVISIO CLAUSE.

Fight on Annexation to be Made in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Senator Perkins was apprised today by wire that two more memorials from the sugar beet growers of California, asking for the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, were on the way to him. When they arrive they will be transmitted to the Senate, and will form part of the mass of pressure now being exerted toward changing this feature of the Dingley tariff bill. The fact that the opponents of the reciprocity treaty made no fight on it in the House indicates that all possible weight has been exerted in the Senate. Senator Perkins, when the subject was first brought up, saw the Republican leaders, who at that time expressed their belief that the Republican party could not afford to oppose Hawaii or throw anything in the way of closer relations with the Islands.

Henry Oxnard, who is making the fight, said today that he had assurances that many leading men on the Republican side had changed their views on the matter. Members of the Finance Committee, who are now at work on the tariff bill, will not discuss their standing, as the sugar schedule has not been touched and they refuse to forecast their action. It is believed the attack on the treaty will take the form of omitting from the tariff bill—if sufficient strength is developed—that clause of the sugar schedule which reads: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the 30th day of January, 1875, or the provisions of any act of Congress heretofore passed for execution of the same.

The proviso has stood in every tariff bill up to the present time, and there would be a hard fight against its elimination in the House. Those favoring the abrogation of the treaty say that they have Secretary of State Sherman with them, but he will do nothing which is not in line with the policy of McKinley, which is not known as yet.

FOSTER ON ANNEXATION.

The Ex-Secretary of State Favors That Course.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—John W. Foster, formerly Secretary of State, lectured here tonight on the subject of "Hawaii." Mr. Foster was Premier during the latter portion of President Harrison's administration when the treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was sent to the Senate, and the expectation that he would have something to say on that feature of the subject attracted a large audience, including the representatives of the Hawaiian Government, now in the city.

The ex-Secretary came out in emphatic terms in favor of the annexation of the Islands. He said the present Government there is fully a de facto and a de jure government as its predecessor, that we have a strong, equitable claim to the Islands, that the United States has by means of the reciprocity treaty brought life and prosperity to the Islands, enabling its merchants and planters to grow rich at our expense.

He asserted that the Americans of Hawaii are loyal and patriotic sons of the fatherland, and declared it would be a cruel and undeserved fate to abandon them to the rule of some foreign power. He stated that annexation presented no political or administrative difficulty, and the objection advanced that there was no authority in the Constitution to annex territory not contiguous did not seem to have any weight with the Executive or with Congress when Alaska was admitted, nor will it, he added, with enlightened statesmen today.

The speaker did not regard the suggestion of a protectorate as practicable, as he believed it would bring no end of complications with foreign powers and domestic affairs. We must either annex the Islands, he said, or leave them free to make such other alliance as they may choose or as destiny may determine.

WOULD ABROGATE TREATY.

Resolution to Have President so Notify the Islands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—Evans (D.) of Kentucky, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, today introduced in the House a joint resolution respectfully requesting the President to give notice of the desire of the United States to terminate the existing commercial agreement with the Hawaiian Islands.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

Beet Sugar Makers Wish Hawaiian Treaty Abrogated.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—A memorial to Congress in the form of a petition signed by the people of the country, and especially by those of this State who are interested in the beet-sugar industry, is being extensively circulated.

The petition is a protest against the continuance of the Hawaiian treaty of

1875 and against the proposed annexation of the islands. It sets forth that the treaty has been operative against the revenues of the United States, as well as vitally detrimental to the beet-sugar industry here.

It appears that under the treaty during the years 1890-95 inclusive, the Hawaiian Islands admitted free goods to the value of over \$15,000,000, showing that in the interchange of business between the two countries the islands enjoyed 78 per cent of the total volume, and this is naturally increased under the augmenting exports of sugar without a corresponding increase in their imports from the United States. This would indicate that the treaty is only partially reciprocal; that the United States has been unnecessarily deprived of a vast amount of customs revenue would appear to be indicated by statistics footing up to over \$72,000,000, lost during a period of 21 years of commerce with the islands. The petitioners point out that, as the conditions have entirely changed since 1875, the Government should foster an industry that will make the country self-sustaining rather than perpetuate by subsidy a foreign business largely owned by foreigners who employ chiefly Mongolians.

At the present time there is a capacity here to produce one-half of the Pacific Coast demand, and within two years the entire demand can be supplied from factories now in operation and in course of construction.

President McKinley Interested.
WASHINGTON, March 26.—Minister Hatch said tonight that the visit of the Hawaiian delegation to the President was made by appointment, and all the grounds were gone over at length. He said the President showed great interest in the question and seemed well informed concerning it.

ALDRICH ESTATE AFFAIR
Claim That Trust Fund Under the Will is Illegal.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The estate of William A. Aldrich, a pioneer, who died in Alameda February 25, 1892, is made the subject of dispute in a suit filed with the County Clerk yesterday by William Holt Aldrich against Annie Aldrich Barton, Helen Aldrich Dunning, Joseph M. Quay and Arthur A. Smith, trustees under the decedent's will and also against certain legatees under the will.

The plaintiff is a son of the deceased. He is seeking to set aside a trust created by clause 9 of his father's will. By that clause of the will Aldrich directed that after the payment of certain specific bequests the residue of the estate should be divided into four equal shares. He further directed that one of the four parts should be given to each of his two daughters and that a third part be held in trust for the care of his son, George Albert Aldrich, who, at the time of the testator's death, was an inmate of the Napa Asylum for the Insane. The fourth part was left in trust for the plaintiff with a direction that he should be paid the income for life. Should the present wife survive him she was to receive the income until her death, when the property was to be distributed absolutely to the plaintiff's children.

William Holt Aldrich, in the suit filed yesterday, takes the position that the trust sought to be created by his father is illegal. His claim is based on the provision of the code which forbids the holding of property in trust beyond the term of lives in being. The plaintiff asks the Court to set aside conveyances of property made by the trustees to his two sisters, and furthermore asks that he be decreed the owner of a one-quarter interest in all the property included within the terms of the objectionable trust.

The property in which the plaintiff claims a one-fourth interest is valued at upward of half a million dollars. It consists of real estate and stock in various corporations.

RUDOLPH SPECKELS WINS.
Valuable Hawaiian Property Under Dispute.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Rudolph Speckels won a victory in the Supreme Court today over his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Speckels. The appeal of Claus and Anna C. Speckels from a judgment of the lower court, by which the right to property worth over \$1,000,000 was vested in their son Rudolph, was denied.

It will be remembered that on July 31, 1893, the Speckels transferred this property, including stocks and landed estate in Hawaii, to their son Rudolph in a deed of gift. Thereafter family troubles ensued, and Mr. Speckels demanded the return of the property. Rudolph refused to comply, whereupon suit to recover was brought by the elder Speckels, the main ground of the action being that Mrs. Speckels had not consented in writing or otherwise to the transfer of the property to the son. Rudolph Speckels demurred to his father's complaint, and the demurrer was sustained. The elder Speckels thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court.

The case hinged upon an amended statute relative to community property. Prior to the amendment the law was in effect that "the husband has the management and control of community property, with the like power of disposition, other than testamentary, as he has of his separate estate." The amendment consisted in adding the following: "Provided, however, that he cannot make a gift of such community property, or convey the same without a valuable consideration, unless the wife, in writing consent thereto."

Rudolph Speckels contended that the amendment did not apply to community property acquired prior to the amendment, nor to marriages entered into prior to that time. So construed he contended that it would deprive the husband of a vested proprietary right in the community property to wit the power to dispose thereof without a valuable consideration, and that it also imposed the obligation of a contract.

Justice Temple considered the question of the rights of husband and wife in the community property at the date of the amendment at length. He held that if the rights of the parties in the community property are the

same, then the law is partial to the wife. She can easily manage that all her earnings and accumulations shall be separate property. If the wife is living separate and apart from her husband, through her own fault, her earnings and accumulations shall be her separate property. Yet if the husband during the same time accumulates a fortune, it is community property. There is no mode in which community property can be converted into his separate property. The husband is the absolute owner of the community property. Therefore, it is that his liabilities incurred in the management of his separate estate can be enforced against the common property, while those of the wife cannot be.

THE BILL PASSED

House of Representatives
Vote on Tariff.

Party Lines Closely Drawn on the Issue—Bill Now Goes to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The object for which President McKinley summoned the Fifty-fifth Congress to meet in extraordinary session a fortnight ago was accomplished, so far as the House of Representatives was concerned, when the vote on the Dingley tariff bill was announced this afternoon by Speaker Reed—Ayes 205, noes 121, answering "present" and not voting 21. The affirmative vote was composed of 199 Republicans, 5 Democrats—Broussard, Dovey and Meyer of Louisiana, and Keeberg and Slayden of Texas—and 1 Populist—Howard of Alabama.

Mr. Reed, in the Speaker's chair, directed the clerk to call his name just before the announcement of the vote, to which he responded "aye" amid much applause.

The negative vote comprised 117 Democrats and four Populists and Fusionists—Baker of Illinois, Marshall, Elmpson and Todd. According to the conclusion reached last Monday night the great number of Populist Silverites and Fusionists contented themselves with answering "present."

The debates preceding the passage of the bill were interesting to an unusual degree, and were heard by a brilliant assemblage of spectators that filled the galleries to overflowing. The diplomatic gallery accommodated many of the ladies of the corps and the representatives of Japan and Hawaii, which countries are particularly concerned over the passage of the bill. They sat patiently through the long hours of the day, and not until the voting was concluded did the visitors make a move toward leaving. Most of the day was occupied in discussion of the general principles of the measure and of questions connected with them, the consequence being that but two or three pages of the bill were read by the clerk for consideration under the five-minute rule. Speeches were made by Allen (Dem.) of Mississippi, Clark (Dem.) of Missouri, Johnson (Rep.) of Indiana (who told the House that he would vote for the bill only because he was assured that the Senate would cure its defects and make it harmonious and just), McMillin and Richardson (Dem.) of Tennessee, Robbins (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, White (Rep.) of North Carolina (the colored member, who made a good impression) and many others.

A few amendments were made to the bill, the principal one being the new section agreed upon yesterday by the Committee on Ways and Means, making the duties in the bill to take effect tomorrow (April 1). This was proposed by Mr. Grosvenor (Rep.) of Ohio and advocated by him in a 15 minutes' speech. It was opposed by Richardson (Dem.) of Tennessee, Bland (Dem.) of Missouri and Bailey (Dem.) of Texas. It was agreed to in committee—150 to 20. The debate was closed by Dingley, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and the last 10 minutes were accorded to him at the request of Bailey (Dem.) of Texas.

At 3 o'clock, pursuant to the order of the House, the committee arose and Chairman Sherman (Rep.) of New York reported the bill for passage with sundry amendments. A separate vote was demanded by Mr. Bailey on the amendment fixing April 1 as the date for the taking effect of the duties in the bill. The others were agreed to. The reserved amendment was adopted on a yeas and nays vote of 201 to 140.

Dockery (Dem.) of Missouri moved to recommit the bill with instructions to incorporate in it a provision to admit free of duty articles, the production and price of which were controlled in the United States by a trust. This was rejected—148 to 198. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, with the result stated, and the nine days' labor on its consideration were ended.

SENATORS DISSATISFIED.
Another Tariff Bill May Be Introduced in Senate.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A Times special from Washington says: The Senate Finance Committee is affected just now by the criticism of the tariff bills to a degree not appreciated in the House.

It is learned from the late talk of Senators who are not ready to be quoted that a tariff bill will be made in the Senate without strict regard for the bill made in the House. That being the case, the Senate desires plenty of time to do its work.

The Finance Committee says the House has taken all the time it thought necessary. The Republicans of the Senate committee have been consulted, but not all of them. A slight variation of opinion in that committee would turn the bill inside out. The members insist that they are entitled to have as much time to think about the bill

and to make calculations as the members of the House.

By July or August the meaning of the Dingley bill is likely to be better understood, and it is not at all improbable that September may be here before the "greater McKinley bill" shall have gone to the President for his signature.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.
Some of Men Who Will Fill Important Places Abroad.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Post tomorrow will say: A number of important nominations will be sent to the Senate today, unless something unforeseen occurs. While the President's selections for several offices are not definitely known, it is believed that they will include the following:

Ex-Representative Shallenberger of Pennsylvania, Second Assistant Postmaster General; Mr. Baxter of Elmira, N. Y., Third Assistant Postmaster General; Thomas Ryan of Kansas, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior; O. L. Spaulding of Michigan, First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; ex-President Andrew D. White, of Cornell, has, it is said, been tendered the German Embassy and accepted it.

Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia, who was originally named for the German Embassy, will probably be Minister to Austria. Ex-Representative E. H. Conger of Iowa, Minister to Brazil; Franklin Fort of New Jersey, Solicitor General; Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, Commissioner of Patents, are also understood to be on the list. Ex-Representative Draper of Massachusetts will probably go as Ambassador to Italy.

SENATE AT WORK.
Cuban Resolutions Introduced and Laid Over.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The open session of the Senate today lasted less than half an hour. It was productive of another Cuban resolution by Mills of Texas, calling on the Committee on Foreign Affairs for a report on the obligations assumed by the United States in insisting that Cuba should not be annexed to any European power and should remain subject to Spain.

Hale's objection sent the resolution over. The Morgan resolution, calling on the President for General Gomez's letters, also went over. The rest of the day was spent in executive session on the arbitration treaty. At 12:30 o'clock the Senate went into executive session and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

Petrol to Sail for Japan.

SAUSALITO, Cal., March 24.—The United States cruiser Petrel will leave Sausalito tomorrow for Japan. It has been lying off Sausalito for the past week awaiting orders to move.

NEW JAPAN LINE

Steamers Being Constructed in England.

Will Work in Harmony With Pacific Mail—Steamers Ready in a Year.

Honolulu is destined within a year to be a port of call for three of the most magnificent steamships crossing the Pacific. They have just been ordered built in English shipyards by President Asano, of the Toya Kisen line, and will run between China, Japan and San Francisco, via Honolulu.

"I wanted the steamers built in the United States," he said last night, "and solicited tenders with that end in view. The Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, and the Cramps, of Philadelphia, both submitted tenders, but before ordering I went to England and obtained prices so much lower that I was obliged to accept. The vessels will be exactly alike, but larger than the China, and, I think, faster—we propose to have the best vessels on the Pacific. They will have twin screws and will accommodate 108 first and second-class passengers, and in the neighborhood of 500 stowage."

"I have no doubt of the success of the venture. The trade between the United States and Japan is growing so rapidly that the statistical clerks have hard work to keep up with it. The business with Hawaii, too, is getting larger all the time, and I have no doubt that even with the opposition line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, we may get a share of the business sufficiently large to make it an object for the steamers to stop here. Before leaving San Francisco I read that the Nippon line might probably take off the American branch. This surprised me very much, and I can hardly credit it."

"The terminus of our line in the United States will be San Francisco. There was an intention to make it San Diego, but that fell through for various reasons. My experience has taught me that to be successful in conducting a steamship line you must get as near as possible to the metropolises. Naturally, San Francisco is the trade center of the Pacific Coast at Hawaii and to that point we will go. Most of our passengers could want to go or de-



part at that place. If we made San Diego our destination we would have to transport passengers and freight a long distance by rail—a feature that I do not think would be at all advantageous to our company.

"I have made very satisfactory arrangements with the Pacific Mail Company, so that the lines may not be considered as running in opposition to each other. In this way the service will be more frequent."

"So far as Honolulu goes, we want to stop here, but this is by no means settled. Your quarantine laws are so complex and arbitrary that I am afraid they may operate against us. For our own protection, of course, we would see that none of the passengers carried to Honolulu would be returned to Japan as not wanted. My company is well posted regarding the action of the Government of Hawaii in returning immigrants that were rejected by the authorities. I presume, the Japanese Government will thoroughly investigate each individual case, and if it is found they had no right to land according to the laws of Hawaii, the action of your Government will be endorsed. I am confident that there is no desire on the part of the officials of Tokyo to force Japanese immigrants on Hawaii. The relations between the two Governments, and with the United States as well, are so cordial that it may be said they are working in harmony."

"I have just had a meeting with a number of the leading Japanese merchants in Honolulu, and from them I have obtained a complete statement of the condition of affairs here, from a Japanese standpoint. I gave no advice; it was not asked. Naturally, my interests in the islands are large, or rather, they will be, and I requested the gentlemen to meet me at the Arlington Hotel this evening mainly to get information. I said to them that I was pleased to say that in a year from now they would see a new line of steamers in Honolulu flying the Japanese flag."

Since Mr. Asano passed through here in August last he has visited the principal manufacturing in the United States and England. During his stay in San Francisco he conferred with the wholesale firms, individually, and with the Board of Trade regarding the outlook for business, and expressed himself as highly pleased. While in Honolulu he called on Consul General Shimamura and spent a pleasant half hour.

SAMOAN PRINCESS IN COURT.

Suing Her Uncle For Value of Wedding Present.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 24.—The pretty daughter of a Samoan princess, who is now the wife of a well-to-do young Brooklynite, told her story to United States Commissioner Benedict in the United States court in Brooklyn yesterday. She is Mrs. Edward Bourdois, who is suing her uncle, Daniel Stout Parker, of Samoa for \$4000.

Bourdois is the son of a Wall-street man. His marriage to the princess occurred on July 16, 1895. Mrs. Bourdois says her uncle gave her as a wedding present two notes for \$2000 each. She left them with him for safe-keeping and she says she has never been able to recover the money on them.

Parker has brought suit against Mr. Bourdois for \$10,000 for the loss of his niece's security. The case has been on trial at Apia and the Consul-General appointed Commissioner Benedict in Brooklyn to take Mrs. Bourdois' testimony.

A Vienna paper devotes a long article to telling the biography of the wife of a needy linen weaver, who lives in Neuerherfeld, a suburb of the "Austrian capital." Her claim to fame rests on the fact that, though now only 40 years old, that she has given Francis Joseph 32 subjects; all of whom are still alive, and 26 of whom have been or will be numbered among the armed defenders of the empire.

It's a Far Cry
FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO

Chicago, U. S. A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any climate, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid down, than the residents thereof can obtain there anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUYERS' GUIDE," a 25 cent book, 700 pages, 12,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

Montgomery Ward & Co.
111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

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WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its anti-septic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Description booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

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Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

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TELEPHONE 121.

Waltham Watch Club

FOR \$1.00 A WEEK YOU
CAN SECURE A

14 Carat Solid Gold Case,

WITH THE FAMOUS

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FULL - JEWELLED MOVEMENT.

Residents of the other Islands who wish to join should communicate at once with

FRANK J. KRUGER,

Practical Watchmaker

FORT ST., HONOLULU.

Waltham Watches Wholesale or Retail.

REPAIRS SKILFULLY EXECUTED.

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No. 507 KING ST.
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Shipping and Family

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NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

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C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer
212 KING ST. TEL. 119

Family, Plantation and Ships' Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts

Hollister & Co.

AGENTS—

W. W. DIMOND.

China ware in England is crockery in the United States and mighty good ware in Honolulu. Our advertisement last week brought us an abundance of orders—it will bring more this week.

The prices we quote are misleading, because they give you the impression that the ware is cheap. Convince yourself.

Tea Sets, 23 pieces, \$2.50
Tea Sets, 32 pieces, \$3.12
Tea Sets, 41 pieces, \$3.70
Tea Sets, 50 pieces, \$4.31

You have three shades to select from and if the pieces included in the set are not to your liking, you may have others.

The breakfast sets are charmers.

25 pieces at \$2.73
37 pieces at \$4.04
49 pieces at \$5.35
73 pieces at \$7.83

The dinner sets cannot be described—too much for so little. Read these prices:

Dinner Sets, 34 pieces, \$5.11
Dinner Sets, 50 pieces, \$11.60
Dinner Sets, 65 pieces, \$12.40
Dinner Sets, 83 pieces, \$15.00

New Goods

Constantly arriving keeps our establishment always in the front rank. We have latest designs in furniture of a quality to last. The wood does not shrink; it is seasoned before the pieces are put together. Our business is growing. We can sell furniture cheap because of the great trade movements in the United States. Our interest is in the increased growing.

The Upholstery

Branch of our house is an important one—to you and to us. We make anything you order and from any design. Mattresses from our establishment are made of hair when we sell them for hair—no cheap mixture for people who order hair. And the ticking is right.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

FOR ANNEXATION

Joint Resolution May be Introduced.

TEXAS WAS SO ANNEXED IN 1845

President Believed to be Friendly.

It is Said Secretary Sherman is Not Opposed to Annexing Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The annexation of Hawaii by joint resolution, as in the case of Texas, in 1845, requiring only a majority vote instead of the two-thirds vote required to ratify annexation treaty, is the programme which prominent Republican Senators and Representatives expect to see adopted, with the approval of President McKinley, as soon as he is able to give consideration to the matter, as he told Senator Frye and ex-Secretary John W. Foster yesterday would be the case when he had completed the list of appointments imperatively demanded at the beginning of every Administration.

President McKinley will then receive the propositions of the Hawaiian representatives, who are here with an annexation treaty similar to that which Secretary Foster negotiated and President Harrison sent in at the close of his Administration, and which was afterwards withdrawn by President Cleveland, and he will also discuss the whole subject with members of the Committees on Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs in the Senate and House.

President McKinley is believed to be friendly to the general idea of annexing Hawaii, and he thoroughly appreciates the necessity for an early decision as to just what shall be done, and, if annexation is to be carried out, the advisability of accomplishing it promptly.

Secretary Sherman is not expected to interfere. Indeed, he is said by his former colleagues in the Senate to have changed his mind again and to be now favorable to the annexation of the islands, or at least not actively opposed to it.

TARIFF BILL, SCARE

Dental of Rumor That it Will be Retroactive.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, the Republican leader on tariff subjects, said today that he had heard of no plan to impose duties on certain classes of imported goods in advance of the passage of the Dingley Tariff bill. He is not disposed to believe that any joint resolution on the subject could become law much sooner than the principal bill itself. There is no official of the Treasury who knows of any practicable plan for putting duties in effect before they are enacted.

There is some question among the lawyers whether Congress has not the authority in theory to pass a retroactive tariff bill, but it is not believed that this will be attempted. The entire purpose of the purported interview with a member of the Ways and Means Committee threatening retroactive legislation and legal complications for importers who might withdraw goods under existing law was to cause a state of uncertainty which would diminish importations and withdrawals. This is the current interpretation of his action, and is undoubtedly the correct one.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALISM.

Senator Wolcott to Again Visit European Financiers.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Senator Wolcott of Colorado will start for Europe again at an early date to further prosecute his efforts in behalf of an international monetary conference. Since his return he has had several long conferences with President McKinley, and a thorough understanding has been reached.

Mr. Wolcott will make his second trip to Europe armed with much stronger weapons than he had before. Although at that time he had seen Mr. McKinley at Canton and departed with a full knowledge of the President-elect's wishes, they were unofficial in character and lacked that exactness now secured by the action of Congress in passing the bill authorizing the conference. This bill was one of the last to receive the signature of President Cleveland.

NICARAGUA CANAL CONSTRUCTION

Minister Rodriguez Anxious to Negotiate a Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senor Rodriguez, Minister of Greater Republic of Central America, comprising Nicaragua, Salvador and Guatemala, has been granted a leave of absence by his Government, but has remained here in the hopes of negotiating a new treaty with the United States for the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

CHEAP CORN MEANS CHEAP SUGAR.

Corn Glucose an Important Factor in Candy Manufacture.

The Louisiana Planter says that the enormous corn crop realized in the harvest, apart from its influence in various other directions, has had an indirect effect on sugar values that amounts to considerable in the course of the year.

It is well known among candy manufacturers that various sugars vary in their capacity to combine satisfactorily

with glucose. Glucose is used to an enormous extent in candy manufacture, its direct use in stick candy being to maintain the brightness of the candy by preventing the tendency to crystallize and resulting dullness of color always seen in pure sugar candies when kept for some time. Candy makers formerly used acid to invert cane sugar in order to preserve the brilliancy of their products, but as liquid and solid glucose came on the market, and at constantly reducing prices, the inversion of cane sugar was abandoned and corn glucose became the prominent factor in candy manufacture. If it can be bought at two-thirds the price of cane sugar, every candy maker will use all the corn glucose possible to reduce his average cost per pound. It was found out long ago by Western candy makers that for some cause not seen in the ordinary sugar analysis, pure white plantation Louisiana sugar was better for candy making than foreign refined. It would take, and, in fact, required a larger percentage of corn glucose to prevent crystallization in candy made from it. There could hardly be any better evidence of the superior merit of Louisiana white sugar.

The present low prices for corn have carried liquid glucose down to 70 cents per cwt., or less than three-quarters of a cent per pound. As liquid glucose is of heavy body and practically colorless, it is largely used as imitation molasses, some 10 per cent only of molasses being added to make some show of color and flavor. It is also utilized in various fruit syrups, taking the place of pure sugar syrup. Solid glucose, as hereinbefore stated, is used largely by candy makers, but has many other uses wherein it takes the place of sugar.

We may say that cheap corn means cheap sugar. The present annual production of glucose from corn reaches about 400,000 tons, or about one-half more in weight than the Louisiana sugar crop.

Will Spain Abandon Cuba?

NEW YORK, March 15.—A dispatch to the "Sun" from Havana says: The concentration of the Spanish forces at the Cuban seaports by order of General Weyler is but the beginning of the abandonment of the island. The interior towns will soon be left defenseless and will fall into the hands of the insurgents or be reduced to a state anarchy. General Weyler explains this strange measure by saying that it is only a precaution imposed by the coming rainy season in order to protect the Spanish soldiers as much as possible from the ravages of yellow fever. But the explanation is no way satisfactory, as yellow fever is far more formidable on the sea coasts than in the healthier parts of the island.

Hero of Balaklava.

PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., March 14.—Barney McKernan, who was probably the only survivor of the Light Brigade in this country, died last night, aged 70 years. Just before breathing his last he spoke to his daughter. "Bring me my medals, Annie," he said: "Let me die with my medals on my breast. Quick, girl!" She brought the medals, both of silver, one given to him by the Queen of England and the other by the Sultan of Turkey. Taking the medals preciously in his hands, he laid them side by side on his breast, one hand holding them safely. In a few moments he was dead, with the honor pieces in the same places where they had been pinned years ago.

Secretary Long's Policy.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Sun's Washington special says: The naval policy of Secretary Long will be to maintain a formidable fleet at all times on the North Atlantic and Pacific stations and to retain on the Asiatic station only those ships best adapted for work there. This plan means that small, light-draught ships which can anchor in shallow waters will be attached to those stations, while vessels of the Olympia and Boston class will serve in home waters.

Revival of Woolen Industry.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 21.—There is a great revival in the woolen business in this city and vicinity. All the mills are running on full time and have more orders than they have had any spring for a long time. The Pontiac Woolen Company has leased the Pomeroy mill for the manufacture of dress goods. The mill will start in a few days and will employ about 100 hands.

To Suppress Duelling

BERLIN, March 13.—There is a movement among the students of the Berlin University and other high schools against the continuance of the duelling nuisance, but it has been officially quelled and the leaders of the movement have been forbidden to continue the agitation under pain of expulsion.

Session Once in Ten Years.

PHOENIX, A. T., March 12.—The upper house of the Legislature today passed a bill making legislative sessions hereafter to be at 10-year intervals. The House passed bills making the unauthorized use of the Grand Army button a misdemeanor and compelling railroads to carry bicycles as baggage.

Submitted to Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Minister Barrett at Bangkok has cabled the Secretary of State that an agreement has been reached whereby the cause of controversy over the Cheek affair between Siam and the United States has been submitted to the arbitration of the British Chief Justice, Hannen, at Shanghai.

The Rev. W. H. Weaver, pastor of the U. B. Church, Dillsburg, Pa., recognizes the value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and does not hesitate to tell others about it. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," he says, "and find it an excellent medicine for colds, coughs and hoarseness." So does everyone who gives it a trial. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

OPIUM CAPTURED

John Raddin the Hackman Handed in.

BOX OF DOPE FOR STMR. CUMMINS

Mate Bennett Arrested for Complicity.

Raddin's Coachman Arrested Later. Quantity of the Stuff Found in Stable.

Shortly after 1:30 p. m. Tuesday John Riordan, the hack driver, known to everybody as John Raddin, was arrested on the charge of having opium unlawfully in his possession. Mate Bennett, of the J. A. Cummins, was arrested on the same charge and in connection with the same case that Riordan was interested in.

For a long while the Customs authorities have been watching a certain combination or "ring" of handlers of the "slippery stuff" here in Honolulu. One of these men was John Riordan, supposed to have been a storekeeper for the gang. A close watch was kept on his movements, and yesterday he was under the eye of some member of the Custom House force from the time he started out from his stables in the morning until he was arrested at the time mentioned above.

Shortly after 1 p. m. Riordan was seen to drive up and down Fort street two or three times and hover about in the vicinity of Allen & Robinson's lumber wharf, where the J. A. Cummins was discharging her cargo of sugar. From the general appearance of things, there was reason to believe that opium was stowed away in Riordan's hack, and, since he seemed to "fight shy" of the Oceanic wharf and vicinity, it was deemed best to coax the man on just a little. Accordingly, the guard at the big gate was changed, and before many minutes, Riordan drove past and over to where the J. A. Cummins was, evidently feeling very sure that there was nothing to fear.

Queer things were noticed just about this time. The hackman halted his horse, called to the mate, who walked up to the carriage, held a brief conversation with him, and then handed out a gunny sack that appeared to contain something heavy.

Custom House inspectors seemed suddenly to spring from every place. Bennet had started to go aboard with his gunny sack, but he was stopped short by a Customs officer, who gently took the sack, allowing him to proceed aboard. Cutting it open he found 46 half-pound tins of opium. Just then it was noticed that Riordan had turned his horse's head, as if to drive on up town. This move was noticed, and a Customs officer was soon at his horse's head. Everything came to a standstill at once.

Port Surveyor Stratemeyer was sent for, and arrived on the scene very shortly after the exciting time near the J. A. Cummins. He at once gave orders for one of the officers to jump into the hack with Riordan, and then, calling for Bennet, saw him into the hack with another officer. Arriving at the police station, the party awaited the arrival of the Port Surveyor, when the charge of unlawful possession of opium was entered against the names of Riordan and Bennet. The former went his own bail of \$500, and the same amount for Bennet was furnished by Engineer Kant, of the J. A. Cummins.

As soon as possible, the Port Surveyor had a warrant made out to search the premises of Riordan on South street. Riordan was found and taken out. He said that there was no opium whatever on the premises, but it was thought best to search the place, anyway.

After looking about the place and finding nothing, the cottage of one of the Chinese employees at Riordan's stables was reached. On a shelf outside was found an empty gasoline tin that gave every appearance of having contained opium at one time. The door of the Chinaman's room was found locked, but it did not remain so long. A search of the place disclosed a sack under the bed, containing 30 tins of opium. The Chinaman was questioned later, but could give no satisfactory explanation as to the opium. He was accordingly arrested on the charge of unlawful possession of opium, as was also John Riordan, this making his second arrest inside of two hours.

In a bin, under a covering of hay, on John Riordan's premises, were found several empty tins that looked as if they might at one time have contained opium.

Mate Bennet went out on the J. A. Cummins, after he had been released on bail, so that the case will probably not come off until Friday or Saturday.

The greatest credit is due the Custom House boys, who have for many days been working in concert with their superiors, and who have had the satisfaction of seeing their efforts crowned with success.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakland, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

HAND KER CHIEFS A hundred dozen hemstitched handkerchiefs for ladies are ready for your inspection today. Handsome swiss embroidery on every one, the daintiest and prettiest designs imagin-



able. We bought them at a third off. So may you.

Pretty ones at 75 cents each
Prettier at \$1
Prettiest at \$1.25

Cotton hemstitched from 25 cents to 40. You never saw as good for double the money.

Linen hemstitched, plain with narrow borders. 25 to 50 cents.

COVERT CLOTH, the American translation of the foreign woollens. Pretty and good for many purposes. Half dozen shades, and material cannot be distinguished from woolen, except by handling it.

Cheviots, 8 yards \$1
Hemstitch, 7 yards \$1

Not much of this sort. None at all if you're late.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.

If You Were About To Go By

To go buy a Bicycle, don't do so until you first know it were wise to give OURS the "go by." Why we sell so many Bicycles is no mystery, for the names "Rambler," "Columbia," and "Stearns" are known to every one who knows what the word Bicycle means, and about everybody in the Islands knows that we are the agents for these three leading makes.

We will not say much about the "Stearns" this time, as the lot of '97 wheels which left New York on February 10th, did not catch the "Australia," and you do not want to hear about a wheel you cannot see, so we will tell you about them when they get here. But if you want a pretty mount, something up to date, come in and see our '97 "Columbias" and "Ramblers," but come quick, as we have sold over half of the lot just received, and we are sure to be out of both makes before we can get a good look at them ourselves.

We will have just forty-four (44) bicycles on the "Australia" when she gets here on March 30th, and from that on we don't think anybody will go by to buy a wheel because we have not got the stock to show them.

Our "Columbias" this year, as well as our "Ramblers," are fitted with the well-known G. & J. tires. This tire has proved to be the best one ever used in these Islands, and if you get the genuine G. & J. tire you get what you need for this climate and our roads. The genuine G. & J. tire is sold by the "Rambler" Agency here, and is fitted to wheels we order. You can get tires that are said to be G. & J., and look just the same, but you won't want more than one pair; looks don't wear, you know.

Points of interest to you will be the way the spokes are fastened on the "Columbias," the new special seat and the handles and grips on the Ladies' "Ramblers;" in fact, you will find lots to interest you, and you are welcome to examine any wheel to your heart's content, even if you have no idea of buying. We have just added largely to our stock of sundries—such as Lamps, Bells, Luggage Carriers, Bike Stands, Enamels, etc.—and we can fit you out with about anything you need.

FOR THE BEST of everything in the wheeling line, go to

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Agents for "Rambler," "Columbia" and "Stearns" Bicycles.

Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands." A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, **L. B. KERR**, Honolulu.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,
La Espanola,
La Africana,
Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals—and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money. "Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival. An invoice at hand and another on the way. Revere & Garden Hose, Granite, has no equal. New Ideal Sewing Machine, are guaranteed. The Cyclone Windmill—Survival of the fittest! A few years test has put competitors out of the field—orders follow faster than they can be filled. New Goods all around at Lowest Prices.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1897.

HAWAII IN CONGRESS.

"Now you see and now you don't" is pretty nearly the condition of Hawaiian affairs at Washington these days. The end is not in sight and will not be until the first vote on the tariff bill is taken in the Senate. In the House of Representatives the Republican majority is so large that even a combination of Democrats, Populists and disgruntled silver Republicans cannot accomplish much in the way of blocking party measures. The Dingley bill went through the House practically unchanged.

In the Senate however, the outlook is less reassuring and it is possible that we may see the history of the Brice-Gorman bill reenacted. It is clear that the enemies of Hawaii have taken in the situation pretty well and have saved their thunder until the bill reaches the Senate. The fight of the Sugar Trust and the beet sugar men will now be made and the representatives of this country will have to do their best work to save the treaty. The newspapers make it appear that the petitions from the sugar beet farmers of California are something new. If the truth were known, however, they would tell the public that the opponents of the Hawaiian treaty have been organizing their forces since the first of the year; also that they are receiving able assistance from the Sugar Trust.

There are other cards to be played. The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco has not been heard from and we feel confident that the business men of San Francisco will not let the Reciprocity Treaty be forced out of existence without a hard fight. The chances are very good that the counsels of the San Francisco business men will prevail. What the Sugar Trust may accomplish remains to be seen. In going over the personnel of the Senate there seems to be comparatively few whom the Trust can control.

President McKinley's readiness to talk over Hawaiian affairs with our representatives in Washington, is decidedly reassuring. When we take into consideration the immense amount of work thrust upon the President, in the early part of the administration, in making the various appointments, his willingness to give attention to the plea of Hawaii at this time would seem to indicate an intention to settle the Hawaiian business during the extra session if possible.

It is hard to determine just what significance is to be given Congressman Spaulding's annexation resolution, since it will be remembered that this same Congressman introduced a similar resolution in January '96, which was quietly laid away in the committee. Yet there is the probability that the House will take up the Hawaiian resolution while the Senate is struggling with the tariff bill. With the Reciprocity Treaty going through the House so easily, it is safe to predict a good majority for the annexation resolution.

FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.

The erratic Legislature of Kansas, proposes to enact a law, by which any violation of the Ten Commandments will be punished by fine and imprisonment. The wise legislators see that a commandment with a penalty which operates only in the hereafter, and not in this life, is not a deterrent. A thirty days' imprisonment here will do one good these men say,

than the prospect or promise of a million of years on the gridirons hereafter.

In view of the possible introduction of such legislation here, by a combination of the missionary and anti-missionary parties, each working for its own ends, it would be well for the sober minded people to be very conservative in the matter and refuse to be led by extremists.

Take for instance the commandment which forbids "covetousness," the desire to acquire one's neighbors wife, or ass or anything belonging to him. It is sweeping. As every man is sinful by nature, so every man is already guilty of covetousness. No trial is needed. Sentenced to fine and imprisonment only remains. After our over worked judges had sentenced every man to a period on the "reef," it would be necessary at once to enlarge the jail limits. This could only be done by taking the entire group into the Oahu prison. The spectacle of the entire male population in "stripes," the judges in stripes, the President riding through the streets in stripes, the pastors of the churches in stripes, would soon make these islands the favorite spot for the study of penology, in all of its branches.

A modified experiment might be safely tried, by selecting a hundred of our most respectable citizens by lot, and applying this legislation to them. As we know in advance that they are all guilty of breaking some one of the commandments, for "none doeth good," it would be a new form to sentence them to the "reef." There they could be made to stand as object lessons for our growing children.

The form of enforcing the Ten Commandments may be changed to the new method of "government by injunction," that is, of forbidding a person to be covetous. This method would require an enormous increase in the number of judges. If one citizen saw another citizen looking over his fence at his fruit and flowers, he would at once secure an injunction forbidding him to indulge in any covetousness. This method would tend, however, to destroy domestic life and break up the favorite amusement of dinner parties. For if a woman saw her husband at a dinner party, smiling upon another woman, she might suspect the sin of covetousness, and inconsiderately telephone to one of the judges for an instantaneous and permanent injunction, and Marshal Brown would have his hands full serving processes every evening. On the whole it might be better to try the experiment in our own large and valuable colonial domain, Birds Island, whenever Captain King develops our world-wide colonial policy. At present, let us settle the Japanese question and the labor question. We are all quite ready to accept the enforcement of the Ten Commandments in theory, but must protest against its practice. It is really impracticable to put every one in jail.

A SAMOAN CONDITION.

These islands without the dominating force of the American Government established by law, will sooner or later degenerate into the Samoan condition. Without annexation, the European powers would, in deference to the moral claims of the United States, make no attempt what ever to secure control of these islands, but they would claim the right to protect their own subjects residing here. The United States if it did not undertake to maintain the reign of law would assent to it.

The existence here of such a large preponderating number of aliens, not Teutonic, will beyond question create serious trouble sooner or later. There can be no

doubt about it. Questions of civil rights will arise. Demands for the voting franchise will be made and must be answered satisfactorily. As the growth of communities elsewhere has invariably brought trouble and blood shed, so the growth here of racially antagonistic factions will produce the most serious troubles. Even the conflicts of the Chinese factions in Singapore, a British Malay colony, a few years ago, were suppressed only by the British navy. Only men absorbed in present gain will not see that trouble is inevitable. This unusual, even extraordinary mixture of races is a hot bed of dissensions. The seeds are now only sprouting.

The effect of these jarring forces will naturally disturb business. If the Asiatics begin to dominate, the different European nationalities will demand home protection. It will be given as it is now given in Samoa. The German warship will protect the Germans. The British warships will protect the British. The American warships will protect the Americans. The consular representatives of these nationalities, differing in their views about measures would soon become antagonistic, just as they are in Samoa. The Japanese and the Chinese probably would keep their warships in port and their representatives would not of course agree with those of the Teutonic races. Consular courts would be created and a conflict of laws prevail.

All this could happen while the Americans kept moral "control" of the islands. The Europeans would say to the United States, "you may do as you like with the islands, but you must allow us to protect our own people."

The local "white" government would be so weak, it would be forced to call upon the naval forces for protection, which would be practically a joint guarantee of peace and order. If the United States undertook to preserve order generally it would be practical annexation and would finally end in legal annexation. But the friction between the different white nationalities would cause the Americans to cancel any advantages which the Europeans enjoyed by treaty. Business would be arrested and perhaps ruined.

The United States having secured in one of many ways a foothold in Pearl Harbor, might simply leave the inhabitants of the islands to fight it out among themselves.

When the United States and Germany fixed up the Samoan affair, the negotiations looked forward to a lovefeast, to a period of harmony and mutual aid. They were quite too busy to study the real situation and took much for granted. They did not see that the quarrels of the merchants and traders would end only in the supervision of warships. The racial differences in Samoa exist here in the most aggravated form.

It is impossible to predict the exact lines on which the political evolution will take place, if there is no immediate annexation. One thing is certain: Immediate annexation will avoid some of the most serious and dangerous sources of trouble. We speak with moderation to those who are yet in doubt about the policy of annexation.

One of the theories advanced by the advocates of woman's suffrage is that the presence of the mothers and daughters in the caucuses and at the polls will have a refining and purifying influence on politics. Practice, however, has not always proved the theory a good one, as was evidenced by the events of a Populist convention held in Denver, Colo., not long since. The convention was made up of men and women in about equal numbers. According

to press dispatches, Mrs. Alice Faulkner was a leading figure in one row and "Boiler Inspector W. R. Frazier," a defenseless, unassuming man, was thrown out of the hall by a delegation of men and women, because he accused some of the members with being controlled by the trusts and monopolies. One Mr. Akers, attempted to make a speech, but was interrupted by one of his sister delegates, who announced that it "was about time for him to go out and choke himself to death." Mr. Akers retorted that "Mrs. Reed had not added anything to her reputation by going out as a street singer." Miss Holmes, one of the refined delegates, then took up the cudgel and wanted to know why the men stood by and allowed the women to be insulted. None of the men responded to the appeal, whereupon Mrs. Reed and Miss Holmes fell upon Mr. Akers, and, according to the newspaper report, "administered the punishment themselves, and tore most of Mr. Akers' beard out of his face." The convention adjourned shortly after. No doubt women have just as much right to vote as the men, but we doubt whether the refining influence influence will always be apparent.

"Down with the department store" is the campaign cry of the Republicans of Chicago. The anti-department store agitation has reached a high pitch in Illinois, and in the cities it is wonderfully popular. The small dealers assert that they are practically run out of business by the war of prices the big stores are able to wage in their various departments. The department stores claim that they can sell goods cheaper, hence their excuse for living. This is true to a certain extent, but whether the public is benefited in the long run is an open question. While the department store is cutting prices in dry goods, it usually holds up the rates in other departments, hence on the whole makes a gain. But while the dry-goods war is on small single line dealers find it impossible to meet the cut rates, they lose the trade and finally go under. Department stores can give away one class of goods in order to attract people who will buy enough in other lines to make up the loss. It is the case of the trusts over again. Corporations with plenty of money working to shut out the little fellow giggling along from day to day, satisfied with a small income. The tendency of the law should certainly be to protect the small dealer. The public must sooner or later appreciate that nothing is gained by the temporary cut in prices. The outcome of Chicago's fight will be watched with interest since we may have something of the same kind on our own hands one of these days.

Vice President Hobart will doubtless have an opportunity to make good the suggestions of his inaugural speech. It will be remembered that he gave a hint that the rules of the Senate might be so administered as to prevent unnecessary delays in passing important measures. The general supposition is that Mr. Hobart will declare a limit upon the filibustering tactics of the Senate by which a good sized minority has often been able to clog the legislative wheels for weeks. It is not improbable that the Senate will find that they have a second Czar presiding over them.

The beet sugar growers of California speak of the Hawaiian sugar business as "owned largely by foreigners who employ chiefly Mongolians." That our sugar business is owned largely by foreigners is not true. But what answer can our planters give to the charge that Mongolians hold the balance in the labor market? It will pay some of our citizens to

ponder over this point. To flaunt "Mongolian" in the face of American working men whether farmers or mechanics is like shaking a red rag at a bull. We must not forget that the workingmen, both farmers and mechanics cut no small figure in American politics, first and last. The only way to "knock out" this argument is for the sugar producers to give preference to the American and European in looking about for labor. It may be disagreeable to contemplate changes in plantation customs, but every business man who has half an eye to the future can see that even from the pure dollars and cents standpoint a change is necessary.

There is no reason to believe that W. A. Kinney goes to Washington in any other capacity than that of a private citizen who is seriously in earnest on the annexation proposition. We believe the only authority vested in him by the Government is to do what he can for annexation, and that is nothing more or less than every loyal citizen should do. Just what the United States Congress will do in the extra session no one in this country can tell, and we doubt if any ten men in Congress can forecast the future. It is possible however that the Hawaiian question may be put to the front at an early day. With this possibility in view it is highly proper that the Hawaiian legation should have a strong working force in order that there may be no delays in furnishing facts from this end of the line. Mr. Kinney was born and raised in this country and is well known as one of Hawaii's most loyal sons. He can be depended upon to look after the best interest of the country in season and out.

While it is not the policy of this paper to throw cold water on any scheme that will give this city a first-class public building, we cannot believe that the time has come when the public will stand the pressure consequent to the construction of the talked-of new armory. No doubt there is money enough in the town to put up a first-class drill hall, but unless the scheme is different from all others, the larger share of the funds will not come from the people best able to give. We doubt also whether the new enthusiasm the military might experience would be of long standing. The best treatment for the present apathy in military circles will doubtless be a long vacation or less frequent drills. The boys would have a good breathing spell and go back to their work with renewed interest. When one takes into consideration the number in the Volunteer companies, Honolulu can be put down as a pretty well drilled town. It will do no harm, give the boys a rest for a month or two.

The Anglican Church Chronicle touches upon a most excellent field for philanthropic work, when it suggests a Children's Hospital. "In days past sickness and mortality amongst young persons was comparatively rare, but in these days the opposite prevails. If the islands are indeed about to enjoy a season of plenty, it is appropriate to bring such wants as these before the public. Where it is possible to raise several thousand dollars for an armory, surely it is possible to raise and endow a hospital."

In the April issue of the Planter's Monthly Editor Whitney advocates a revision of Hawaii's treaty with Japan. He believes the time has come when "experience" suggests that some change is necessary in the relations of the two countries. In closing his argument he says: "So strenuously and so hurriedly did we seek to open her (Japan's) gates that we forgot to provide a check to the

stream which was being set in motion, and no way was devised to limit its force should the flood ever assume the magnitude that is now threatening, if not soon stayed, to swamp the whole Hawaiian group, and by the natural laws of survival of the fittest, to control the destinies of Hawaii from now onward, unless Uncle Sam should hoist over us the broad flag, and declare that Hawaii ought and from henceforth shall be American soil."

When Hawaiian sugars were first sent around the Horn some of our good California friends objected to the diversion of business from California. They found in this an argument against the Treaty. Now there are others who object to Hawaiian sugars being sent to San Francisco, because California beet sugar growers can supply the Pacific Coast. It seems that some of our California friends are bound to be dissatisfied whatever happens. Will they ever be happy?

The presence of Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald in the country, calls to mind that Hawaii once had a labor commission. The Legislature provided for the continuation of that commission. But nothing has ever been heard from it. Can it be that the people of this country are so completely asleep, that they do not care to have an exchange of ideas on the labor situation? Isn't it about time to wake up a little?

From both England and Germany comes healthy popular condemnation of the part the officials of these two countries have taken in the Crete affair. It now remains to be seen how long these governments can continue a course contrary to the public will. There is not much hope for a change in Germany, but England is liable to feel the power of the people.

Raise the American flag here, and hold it, not by the bayonet, but with sturdy Anglo-Saxon hands, and call them today, and not tomorrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Encouraging News From Hawaiian Delegation.

News received by Minister Cooper, yesterday, from the Hawaiian delegation at Washington is of the most encouraging and satisfactory nature. From another source, it is said, matters have so shaped themselves that there is every probability of President McKinley sending to Congress during the present session a special message on the Hawaiian question.

That

Tired Feeling is exceedingly common and dangerously significant. It is a warning which must be heeded, or, as with the express which fails to regard the danger signal, disaster must follow. It is a sure indication of thin, weak, impure blood. It is certain admonition that the blood is not properly feeding the nerves, tissues and organs of the body. Weak, nervous,

Tired

men and women are found everywhere. Men strive too hard to "keep their business up," women work too much "on their nerves," all have too little sleep, there is excessive drain on strength and nervous energy, and all complain of that tired

Feeling

By purifying and vitalizing the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla furnishes abundant supply of nourishment for every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. This fresh supply of nerve strength overcomes nervousness; the new vigor in the blood soon banishes that tired feeling; the tone given the stomach creates an appetite, cures indigestion and dyspepsia. Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills, and direction 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

SCHOOL MATTERS

Mr. von Holt Makes a Valuable Suggestion.

Report on Palama School Question—Mr. Abbott to Visit Germany.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Education yesterday afternoon there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Professor Alexander, Mr. J. F. Scott, Mr. W. A. Bowen and Mr. H. M. von Holt.

Several recommendations by the Teachers' Committee were considered, and then it was decided to declare the position of S. Brierly, as teacher at Kaunakakai, Molokai, vacant. B. D. Mitchell was later appointed to fill the place.

The resignation of Miss Louise K. Brown from the Waiakae school was accepted.

N. G. Lemmon, of Spreckelsville, Maui, wrote asking the board to turn over to him the money spent for a truant officer at that place, and he would guarantee better service for the same money. Nothing was done by the board in regard to the matter, but there will be further communication on the subject.

Several applications for positions on the teaching force were referred to the Teachers' Committee.

A letter from Omer Abbott, principal of Lahalauna School, was read. In this the writer asked for a year's leave of absence for the purpose of studying pedagogy in Germany. Matters had shifted around so that it would be most convenient for him to leave in June. He was not desirous of severing his connection with the school as it was his intention to return to the work on the Islands for some time at least. He recommended that Mr. Rosecrans, assistant principal, be appointed to his place during his absence. Mr. Abbott was granted the leave of absence and Mr. Rosecrans was appointed to fill his place temporarily. A teacher to take Mr. Rosecrans' place will be appointed at the beginning of the next school year.

President Cooper stated that he had received a communication from J. F. Brown in regard to the school land at Wahiawa. In this the conditions of the place was set forth. From 1,200 to 1,400 acres were used for grazing purposes. The remainder was rough wooded country.

Mr. von Holt took exception to the statement of Mr. J. F. Brown in regard to the using of the land as a place for small farming. He had seen specimens of this kind of work on the place before. It was, indeed, a good place to starve. It was his idea that the land be kept until a good trade of some kind could be negotiated. Mr. von Holt jokingly remarked that the Commissioners of Education might go down and lasso and sell the cattle for several years' rent. This was due, and it was a public duty to collect it.

President Cooper read a letter from Inspector General Townsend, dated Makawao, March 29th, in which he asked for information regarding the extent of his authority in an investigation of the South Kona muddle. A report was also made of small repairs in Waikapu and Pohoiki.

Applications from two or three teachers in the States were read. President Cooper explained that a Miss Hodge, a friend of his, was desirous of obtaining a position as teacher in one of the schools of the Islands. He hoped that she might secure a place.

A letter from a teacher at Honokaa contained the information that, as yet, no one had arrived to take the place of Mr. Estep as principal of the school at that place, although it had been understood that there would be no hitch whatever. The school was in a rather embarrassed state. The board voted to appoint Mrs. Estep as temporary principal in her husband's place, and to appoint Mr. B. Brightwell assistant.

Mr. J. F. Scott reported that he had, according to instructions from the board, investigated into the matter of a primary school in Palama. He had found that there were between 35 and 40 children over 6 years old in the place just mentioned, and that he had found the building near Palama a place just suited for school purposes, could be obtained for a rental of \$15 a month, and that this building could be fitted up for about \$57.

Considerable discussion followed in regard to the money side of the proposition, and it was finally voted, on motion of Mr. W. A. Bowen, that the Deputy Inspector's report be accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Scott explained that he thought certain of the rooms could be rented and that the money obtained therefrom might be all but sufficient to pay the rent asked for the whole building.

Mr. W. A. Bowen presented the application of Miss Sarah B. Wiler for a position as teacher. Recommendations from various places in the States, where she had been employed as a teacher, were read. These proved most satisfactory. Mr. Bowen explained that the application came through Miss Nellie Lowrey, who is acquainted with the lady. The matter was referred to the Teachers' Committee.

WERE STUBBORN.

Japanese Show Unwillingness to Return to Japan.

There came very nearly being a serious time at the quarantine station yesterday morning. Deputy Marshal Hitchcock went out at 8 o'clock and ordered the transportation crew along-side the station pier. After this the went over to the pens, and through an interpreter, told the 134 Japanese men and 35 women that they must prepare themselves for the return trip to Japan, according to the decision of the authorities. There was a murmur, and

soon the Japanese were in a rather turbulent state. Rushing here and there in the pens, they informed the Deputy Marshal, through three or four spokesmen, that they did not intend going back to Japan, and that they would die before going a single step. Then they thought a while and sent word that it was their desire to see Consul General Shimamura.

The Deputy Marshal returned to the city, and later on, went to the quarantine station together with Minister Cooper and a Japanese interpreter. The causes of the return were made clear to the Japanese, they were reasoned with on the uselessness and foolishness of any show of hostility and it was not long before they were quiet and peaceful again.

Then came the packing and general exodus to the scow which was waiting patiently to receive the rejected Japanese. When they got aboard the scow, they seemed quite pleased to think that it was not the dark and close hold of the Sakura Maru they would have to remain in. There was no further demonstration on the part of the Japanese.

HEALTH MATTERS

Regular Session of Board Yesterday.

Tuberculosis Discussed—Dr. Shaw to Act—Dairymen are Satisfied.

The regular weekly session of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon with the following present: President Cooper, Drs. Monsarrat, Emerson; Messrs. C. B. Reynolds, C. A. Brown, T. F. Lansing and Keliipio. Minutes of the two previous meetings read and approved.

Inspector Keliipio's report for the week ending April 4th showed 38,700 fish received at the market. This is quite a drop in the receipts of fish for the week previous. Mr. Keliipio reported that fish were very scarce.

Mr. Keliipio also reported detection of certain Chinamen at the market in the offense of mixing pond with sea fish. The assistant inspector had been arrested on complaint of one of the Chinamen for throwing away certain salt water fish that had been mixed as above. The case had not been tried yet.

Mr. Meyers, superintendent of the leper settlement on Molokai, wrote saying that there was no need of an eye specialist at the settlement, as the trouble among the patients was not of the kind that required operation. The patients themselves had become convinced of this to a large extent. Mr. Meyers asked that no further action be taken by the board in the matter.

The application of Rev. D. Kaai, of the Molokai leper settlement, to attend the meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association on Maui, was unanimously granted.

The application of an old native at the settlement, aged 85 years, and who has been at the place for 14 years, to remain there for the remainder of his life, was referred to Mr. Meyers.

The application of Kahalewal, an old nuisance, to go to the leper settlement as kokua to his wife, was promptly denied.

President Cooper stated that he had had a talk with Dr. Shaw, veterinary surgeon, and that he had expressed himself as willing to give the time necessary to the work of examining stock for tuberculosis for a certain compensation, this to pay him for the loss of time from his own practice.

President Cooper further stated that there seemed to be a general willingness on the part of owners of cows to have their animals tested for tuberculosis.

Dr. Shaw was employed by the board to do this work of examining the cows for tuberculosis, and Dr. Monsarrat was voted an addition to his present salary for his part of the work of examination.

The matter of testing cows in private families came up for consideration. It was the opinion of the board that these, as well as dairy cows, should be tested.

Dr. Monsarrat explained that he had learned from the Interior Department of 37 dairies operated in the city of Honolulu. He had not, as yet, become familiar with the location of all these places.

Circuit Court News.

The bond of J. H. Kamio, as guardian of Puhipaka Malama was filed yesterday, also the bond of S. I. Shaw, assignee of W. S. Bartlett.

Priscilla E. Hassinger, et al. have filed a petition to eject Helen B. King, et al. from a parcel land at Monomana.

Stipulation has been made for the hearing in the case of A. N. Kepoikai, et al. vs. Hilo Sugar Co. be held on April 30.

The will of Kilikea was filed yesterday. Real estate valued at \$1,000.

The plaintiffs bill of costs in the case of J. K. Symthe, et al. vs. Hakuole, et al. has been taxed and allowed at \$101.50.

Hattie Kekalukalu et al. were adjudged to have all rights to lands covered by Royal Patent 333, except a certain portion.

Judge Perry ordered a partition of the land under controversy between Mark P. Robinson et al. and James L. P. Robinson, minors. W. A. Wall was appointed commissioner.

Robert Lindsay has filed an answer to the libel of Helen Kamahala for divorce.

The plaintiff in the case of Pipili vs. George Houghtaling et al. filed an appeal yesterday from the decision of the Circuit Court.

An inventory of the property of W. W. Boyd, bankrupt, was filed yesterday.

AFTER CAME WHAT

Louisiana Planter Portends the Future.

United States Is Exceptionally Adapted to Growing Sugar Beets.

Now that it is claimed by sugar beet growers that it is but a question of time when the United States will be able to supply the world with sugar, the Louisiana Planter asks what is to become of the cane sugar growers. The Planter says:

In our issue of January 30 we wrote concerning sugar beets in the State of Washington, based upon bulletin No. 26 by Prof. Elton Fulmer, which was recently issued from the State Experiment Station at Pullman, and covered experiments in the culture of the sugar beets in Washington during 1895 and 1896.

An earlier bulletin gave even more favorable data concerning sugar beet culture in Washington than what we deduced from bulletin No. 26, although, as we said in that article, the gist of the whole matter was that the State of Washington was exceptionally well adapted to sugar beet production.

Now comes Professor Fulmer and calls our attention to a grievous error that we made in selecting the best sample for the basis of our comparison from the column of poorest samples. If the best of poorest samples justified our conclusions, and they did, what must we conclude from an examination of the best samples. We shall see.

EXPERIMENTS WERE MADE.

In order to determine the adaptability of the various sections of the State seed was distributed and samples were tested from ten different sections of the State. The experiments were made in a large way—in fact, we may say practically on industrial lines. An acre of beet constituted each experimental field to secure a fair average. Now for the results. As we said before, the poorest samples averaged above 12 per cent. sugar, or to be more exact, throwing out one exceptional sample that was grown under peculiar conditions, we find the nine poorest samples averaged 12.31 per cent. sugar in the beets, or to make a better comparison with sugar cane, of which the cane juice ordinarily is tested, the juice of the nine poorest samples averaged 12.96 per cent. sucrose of 80.24 per cent. purity. Now, we shall consider the best ten samples, and with increasing experience it is certainly fair to think that the farmers of Washington will be able to raise beets equal to these ten samples. The best ten samples averaged 20.31 per cent. of sugar in the juice, the poorest of the ten indicating 18.3 per cent. and the best of the ten 23.6 per cent. sucrose. No wonder Professor Fulmer protested against our faint praise. The purity of the best ten samples averaged 91.3 per cent.

All this is surely marvelous, but it indicates the inevitable. The United States will stand ready to supply the world with sugar within thirty or forty years; the sugar producing tropics will have to go back to coffee and indigo, and we in Louisiana to what? that is the question.

REGISTRATION MATTERS.

Correspondent Wants to Know Need of Many Documents.

MR. EDITOR:—I note in the advertisement of the Board of Registration, that they demand the presentation, upon application for registration, of tax receipts, letters of special service, etc.

I can readily understand their right to demand a tax receipt as the law demands "that all monies due the Government must be paid" etc., and naturally the burden of proof is on the applicant, but to demand that a voter being already enrolled and applying for re-registration must show his papers is to my mind an unauthorized assumption of power.

Yours, F. W.

Honolulu, April 8, 1897.

Industry for Kula, Maui.

The Marsden Company, just incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with a capital of \$50,000,000, have for their object the manufacture and sale of all products made from corn stalks, in accordance with the discoveries made and patents secured by Mark W. Marsden. These inventions are said to permit the use of the pith of corn stalks for the manufacture of car wheels, barrels, and other objects now made of iron, wood or paper, and also of board and other building materials, as well as for a cellulose filling between the inside skin and outer armor of war vessels.

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

A quart of oysters contains on the average, about the same quantity of active nutritive substances as a quart of milk, or a pound of very lean beef, or a pound and a half of fresh codfish, or two-thirds of a pound of bread.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 3 3-8c, an advance of 1-16c.

The Japanese residents are scanning the horizon for a war vessel.

The bicycle men are getting to work already for the 11th of June races.

There are some 15 or 20 tea men on their way to China and Japan on the Coptic.

W. W. Dimond received 120 Detroit Jewel stoves by the W. H. Dimond yesterday.

The Minister of the Interior calls for tenders for the construction of a road through Kaawaili gulch, North Hilo, Hawaii.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Grinbaum, of San Francisco, came down on the Coptic yesterday for a short visit among friends here.

Minister Damon has started the dancing pavilion fund of the Valley Tennis Club with \$200. The required amount is \$500.

The Hollister Drug Company received a fresh supply of Bullet and Bull's Eye films by the Coptic. Local amateur photographers are rejoicing in consequence.

Rev. Dr. George Wells, who visited in this city about a year ago, was recently struck by a railroad train while walking along one of the tracks, in Wisconsin, and killed instantly.

In order to save time in registering the Board of Registration requests all persons to bring along their tax receipts; also, certificates, whether naturalization, denization or special service.

At their beautiful home in Nuuanu, Saturday evening, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer gave a most enjoyable "Wilkomen" to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Renjes. There were about thirty in all present.

W. W. Dimond, Honolulu agent, for the Jewel stoves, is offering a 10 per cent freight discount on stoves sold to island customers. In addition to this, there is a 5 per cent extra discount to cash buyers.

Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, together with 30 or 40 boys from the Royal School, paid a visit aboard the U. S. S. Marion yesterday afternoon and gained a great deal of pleasure from a close inspection of the ship.

The Planters' Monthly will be issued today. Editor Whitney deals with the nomenclature of canes, Hawaii's treaties with Japan, and gives his readers an interesting article on the chemistry of Hawaiian soils, written by the chemist of Onomea plantation.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Grinbaum of San Francisco are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Bolte. The latter will leave for a six months' trip to Germany on the Australia of May 6th, and during Mr. Bolte's absence, Mr. Grinbaum will have charge of the business of M. S. Grinbaum & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Allen left by the Coptic yesterday to spend three months or so in the Orient. Mr. Allen has not been very well of late, and his many friends hope that he will return much improved in health. Many friends were on the Pacific Mail wharf to say good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. Allen.

By the Coptic Wednesday, many of the Honolulu society people received invitations to be present at the marriage ceremony of Miss Alice Naomi Kimball, well known in Honolulu, to Mr. Alexander James Campbell, a Honolulu man, on Wednesday noon, April 21st, at Tenth Avenue Baptist Church in East Oakland.

In the Police Court, yesterday, Shimizu and Gallagher were found not guilty of violation of the immigration laws and discharged on the grounds that, although the Japanese brought here by the Shinshu Maru were in possession of contracts that made it obligatory for the Kobe Immigration Company to find them work, still they were not obliged to work unless they wanted to.

TROPIC RAIN.

(By Robert Louis Stevenson.)

Sudden the thunder was drowned—
quenched, was the dim light,
And the angel-spirit of rain laughed
out loud in the night,
Loud as the maddened river raves in
the cloven glen,
Angel of rain! You laughed and leaped
on the roofs of men.

And the sleepers sprang in their beds,
and joyed and feared as you fell;
You struck and my cabin quailed, the
roof of it roared like a bull.
You spoke, and at once the mountain
shouted and shook with brooks.
You ceased, and the day returned, rosy
with virgin looks.

And methought that beauty and terror
are only one, not two;
And the world has room for love and
death and thunder and dew;
And all the sinews of hell slumber in
summer air;
And the face of God is a rock, but the
face of the rock is fair,
Beneficent streams of tears flow at the
finger of pain;
And out of the cloud that smiles, ben-
edict showers of rain.

MONETARY SCHEME.

Conference Will be Held in Treasury at Once.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The members of the executive committee appointed by the monetary conference held in Indianapolis some weeks ago had an interview with Secretary Gage today at the Treasury Department. The committee, which was headed by the chairman, H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis, discussed with the Secretary the question of the probability of Congress at once authorizing the appointment of a Monetary Commission on the revision of our monetary system, as recommended by the Indianapolis conference, and also by President McKinley in his inaugural message.

Gage expressed himself as fully convinced of the necessity for such a com-

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

mission and he thought that no good could result from delaying its appointment. Business throughout the country was greatly depressed, and it was his opinion there should be no delay in taking measures for the general relief. There was, however, he said, in some quarters, serious doubt of the expediency of allowing legislation of any character whatever to interfere with the consideration and prompt passage of a tariff measure.

It is understood that the House is ready at any time to carry out the President's views as to a monetary commission and a revision of our monetary system. In the Senate, however, it is said there is likely to be opposition to speedy action. The committee expect to remain in Washington a week or so in conference with members of Congress on the subject.

Against Sky-Scrappers.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Real Estate Exchange has adopted the report of the special committee appointed to consider and report upon the question of limiting the height of buildings hereafter to be built in this city. They recommend the appointment of a commission to revise the building laws and to map the city by districts and determine the height of buildings to be erected in each district.

The coming establishment this year by Chicago capitalists of a \$50,000 evaporation soda plant at Green River is the initiation of a Wyoming industry whose scope can scarcely be realized. The State has soda-charged waters galore.

W. W. DIMOND

In order that our island customers may have nearly the same advantages as Honolulu buyers of stoves, we are willing to offer as an inducement a 10 per cent. freight rebate on all stoves purchased by residents of the other islands. This gives you your stove for less money that it can be landed at your wharf by ordering in San Francisco. In addition to this, we offer the usual cash payment discount of 5 per cent. No other dealer does this nor do other dealers sell stoves at as low prices as we do.

Ours is the celebrated "Detroit Jewel Stove," the best in the world as a baker or fuel saver. We received by the W. H. Dimond which arrived on Thursday, 120 of these in assorted sizes—the next vessel in the line will bring 150 more. You want one of the present lot. More than 400 Honolulu families use them and pronounce them "best." So will you.

W. W. DIMOND

King Street, Honolulu.

LEWIS & CO.

No firm of grocers in Honolulu can sell the same quality of goods we offer and at same prices unless they buy right. We boast of our prices just as a proud mother does of her first born—they can't be beat. Nor are the goods we sell excelled in quality by any firm.

Since bringing our wares before the island public by means of printer's ink, the orders from people on the other islands have doubled in number. This means that the people are satisfied with goods and prices. We are reaching out for trade and to secure it we have goods at exceedingly low cash price. In case lots—2 dozen tins to a case—the consumer gets the benefit of wholesale prices.

Following is a partial list of goods just received from English and European markets:

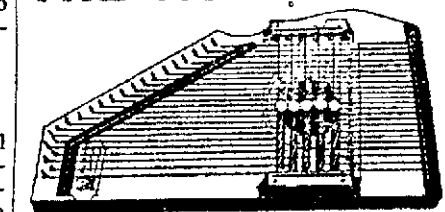
Copeland's English Peas, Cod's Roes, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, Cambridge Sausage, Teyssonneau Pate, Crosse & Blackwell's Pie Rhubarb and Jams, Boneless Sardines, Eating Chocolate, etc.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

What Shall I Play?

Is a question often asked.
And we answer—
THE AUTOHARP.



No. 24.

A BEWITCHING MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

EASY To Play! EASY To Buy!

The simplicity of the Autoharp is its most remarkable feature. Any child may play it, at the same time it is an instrument for the musician, as is evinced from the interest which such leading artists as Richard Arnold, Victor Herbert, Robert Thallon, etc., are showing by recognizing it as a solo instrument.

A book containing full instructions and 21 or more pieces of music, also tuning key, music rack, and two picks, accompanying each Autoharp. The Autoharps are packed in neat paste-board boxes which serve as cases.

No. 24, Price Complete, \$6.00 net.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Honolulu, H. I.

Headquarters for Everything in the Music Line.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

RUBBER

STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

FIRED ON GREEKS

Warships Shell Hillsides From Suda Bay.

INSURGENTS WERE BRAVE

Spanish Troops to Shoot Revira.

General Sangulilly and His Son Leave For Cuba—More Guns For Insurgents.

CANEA, March 31.—The insurgents, by a bold stroke, occupied the hill on the south side of Suda Bay last evening. They were promptly shelled by the British Austrian and Russian warships. At daybreak today the fighting was resumed, and the Cretans were driven from their positions. As soon as the firing ceased they made another attempt to recover the ground and the warships promptly resumed the firing, which was very heavy for several hours. During the cannonade three Turks were killed and five wounded. The Russian Consul at Retimo reports that when he communicated to the Cretans the proclamation of the Admirals inviting them to lay down their arms, the Cretans replied that the only boon they would accept from the powers was political union with Greece. In spite of the heavy cannonade the Cretans held their ground stoutly, even throwing out skirmishers to repel the Turkish outposts, though they were compelled to abandon their own principal positions behind the stone wall. At 10:15 the last shell fell. Seeing that the object of the bombardment was accomplished, the Russian and Austrian warships steamed away for blockade service. The British ship Ardent returned to Suda. The Turkish soldiery sallied quietly from the forts, occupied the positions held by the insurgents, hoisted the Ottoman flag with manifest delight and advanced across the open with coolness, though exposed to the continuous firing of the insurgent sharpshooters, who remained in the ravine up to the last moment. Altogether about 100 shells were fired.

POWERS HAVE DECIDED.

Aggressive Attitude of Greeks Must be Stopped.

BERLIN, March 31.—It is semi-officially announced here this evening that the powers have arrived at the conviction that the situation in Crete and on the Thessalian frontier must not be allowed to continue, and that steps must forthwith be taken to stop the aggressive attitude of Greece. Their decision was hastened by the action of Colonel Vassos in aiding the insurgents in hostilities against the powers.

The blockade of Greece has, therefore, been decided upon, with the consent of all the powers, and will be enforced at an early date.

Blockade to Proceed.

PARIS, March 31.—It is announced here this afternoon that the powers have decided to proceed with the partial blockade of Greece at an early date.

Withdraw Troops From Turkey.

BERLIN, March 31.—A dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt from Constantinople says that five of the powers, not including Germany, delivered a note to the Sultan requesting the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the Thessalian frontier.

Reported Negotiations for Peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, March 31.—It is reported here that negotiations have been passing between Turkey and Greece, looking to a settlement of the Cretan troubles. Whether these negotiations have taken place since the middle of March or whether the report is a revival of an old story does not appear.

Blockade Abandoned.

LONDON, England, March 31.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard concurs in the statement that the blockade of Greece has been abandoned.

RIVERA TO BE SHOT.

Noted Cuban Patriot to Suffer Extreme Penalty.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana, via Key West, says: "Religions perish when they have no longer followers who will die for them," said Ruiz Rivera on his stretcher at San Cristobal. "I expect to be shot. Well, it may help the cause. Other considerations are not important."

Rivera will be tried by summary court-martial and may be shot at once with the gallant Bacallao, though suffering from his wounds. Such are said to be General Weyler's orders.

No man of importance has been executed since the war began, and a great outcry is likely to follow if Rivera is shot, as the general view is that civilized nations parole, exchange or imprison prisoners of war.

While the Spanish say that the insurgent is a prisoner of war it is remembered that General Weyler, in a decree, said: "Any man caught without a military pass outside of the lines during the state of war is guilty of rebellion."

There are stories of treachery, but the story most generally accepted here is that Rivera was surprised and captured owing to his wounded condition. He has been charged with incen-

darism, as is usual, and if he not executed at once it will be because the Spanish fear to act in a manner to create a feeling against them in the United States. It is said that Rivera is an American citizen, but he is not registered at the Consulate, and no appeal has been made to Consul General Lee. If such were the case the Spanish would undoubtedly hesitate before shooting him, for while taken in arms the execution of such a man would, it is believed here, cause a strong feeling in the United States.

Sanguilly Leaves for Cuba.

NEW YORK, April 1.—It was said last night among Cubans that Gen. Julio Sanguilly, accompanied by his son and several others, had left this city for the South, where they will board a vessel loaded with arms and ammunition for Cuba.

Gen. Julio Sanguilly will take command of the Pinar del Rio province. His son Julio, who is 19 years old, will serve as his adjutant. Colonel Lecheu, who accompanies the General, will have full command of Sanguilly's escort.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S POLICY.

He Prefers Having South African Republic Free.

LONDON, Eng., March 23.—The examination of W. Z. Schreiner, formerly Attorney General of the Cape Colony in the ministry of Cecil Rhodes, was continued in the Parliamentary South African Committee today.

Mr. Schreiner said President Kruger always works for republican principles and wants the flag of the South African republic to be that of a free nation. It is President Kruger's desire, he said, that there shall always be a close union between the Transvaal and some great sea power, and he would like to see a power to be allied to better than England. In the event of war between England and the Transvaal the Dutch in the Cape Colony, if they knew what was best for themselves, would be with England, but blood was thicker than water and they would doubtless take sides with the Boers.

A NEW STEAMSHIP

Will be Added to Pacific Mail Line.

New Vessel Will Equal Atlantic Greyhounds in Speed and Appointments.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—C. P. Huntington will shortly begin the construction of a 10,000-ton steamship for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at his shipyard at Newport News. The steamers City of Rio de Janeiro and Peru will be taken off the run between here and the Orient and the new steamer, which will compare favorably in tonnage and speed with the big ocean greyhounds of the Atlantic, will be the only other Pacific Mail vessel in the Oriental service. Such are the plans of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for conducting its share of the Oriental traffic when the Toyo Kisen Kaisha becomes a factor in the trade. This will all be in accordance with the agreement that has been effected between the new Japanese line and the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental Steamship Companies, the details of which were exclusively published in the Chronicle two days ago.

The intentions of the company in respect to the new China steamer were made public by President Huntington. "We have agreed with President Asano, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, to accord his line equal privileges with the two established lines in respect to a direct rail connection and in all other respects," said Mr. Huntington. "Mr. Asano's line will consist of three ships, and the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental lines will be cut down to the same number of vessels. As far as the Pacific Mail is concerned we do not want the service to retrograde, and we shall retain in the service the two best ships in the fleet, viz., the China and the City of Peking, and complete our quota of vessels by building another modern vessel."

"I propose to build a vessel of about 10,000 tons. Some of our people favor a smaller vessel, but I think a 10,000-ton ship will about meet the requirements. The White Star steamers Teutonic and Majestic are 10,000-ton vessels, and I think that we need just such a vessel. The cost? Well that will depend on how we build it. The Teutonic and Majestic each cost something like \$1,760,000. They were built in Europe, and I think we can build them just as cheap in this country. The ship we shall build will probably cost much less. It will be the same size as the big White Star vessels, but we will effect a big saving by eliminating some of the costly decorations that are found in the Atlantic liners. The ship may cost something like \$1,500,000. I think by leaving out the costly carved decorations, the ship could be built for \$1,300,000. I build the best ships in the world at Newport News, and this ship will be up to the standard. We wouldn't turn out of our shipyard some of the vessels that are built in Europe, those tramp steamers, for instance, that go out under heavy insurance and go to the bottom when they get to sea. I believe in plain decorations and finishings aboard ship. In all other respects the new steamer will compare favorably with the big Atlantic liners.

"The item of speed will be an important consideration in the construction of the vessel. Of course the service does not demand that we build a ship with the speed of the Campania or Lucania, but the steamer will be the fastest on the Pacific. Her speed will probably be 17 knot per hour. Any speed beyond that

would require the consumption of too much coal to make her a profitable vessel. I am told that the steamer New York can steam 12 knots an hour on 100 tons of coal a day, but to pump on a speed of 20 knots requires the consumption of 425 tons of coal a day. I don't know whether these figures are correct, but I know that with the increase of a steamer's speed the consumption of coal increases at a frightful ratio."

President Huntington said that it is his intention to build the new ship at his shipyard at Newport News, unless some unforeseen obstacle makes it necessary to have it built elsewhere. He is now expending \$500,000, he says, on the improvement and enlargement of his shipbuilding plant, and he has recently acquired more land for the enlargement of the yards. The Newport News shipyards, he says, now extend over one mile of water front. Work on the new China steamer will be begun in the near future, and it is expected that the steamer will be finished within a few months after the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's are placed on the new run between here and the Orient.

SPEAKING OF LONG AGO.

To-day, as I pen these lines, one picture from the long-vanished past rises in my memory as clearly as though it hung on a wall before my very eyes. It is of a boy about fourteen years old, propped up in a great arm-chair with pillows and bed-clothes, and gazing through a window. He is just convalescing after a long and dangerous illness, and is still thin, pale, and weak. The strong arms of his loving father have taken him from the bed and placed him snugly by the window in order that he may see his playmates at their games in the snow; for the time is mid-winter. They wave their hands to him and he waves his hand feebly to them. The scene is from my own boyhood forty years ago. "What magic has conjured it up now? Only a sentence from a letter.

This: "I was so weak that for years I had to be carried upstairs to bed." A lady speaks thus of her girlhood. What a pitiable thing. It is not what nature meant; but alas! too often what really happens in this perverted world. Children should never suffer pain, for pain is punishment. For whose offences, then—surely not their own—do the little ones sicken and die by uncounted millions?

"From childhood," so runs the letter, "I was always delicate. When fourteen years old I got a chill on the lungs which left me in a weak state. Indeed, I was always tired and weary, and never knew what it was to feel strong."

Now, tell me, if you can, what sadder reading one is apt to come upon than this? Fancy a young girl being always tired, weary, and weak!—too weak to climb the stairs to her own bed! so feeble and lifeless as to require to be carried over the house through which she should have skipped and danced like a fawn. What had so crushed her? Disease? What disease and how caused?

"I was very pale," continues the letter; "My feet were cold and clammy, and hot sweats now and again burst over me. My appetite was poor, and, after eating, I suffered such pain at the chest and sides that it often amounted to agony; and the palpitation of the heart was so bad that many times I got no sleep at night on account of it."

And this at an age when the heart should beat quickly only with feelings of joy and hope; and girlish forms in their beds should be as quiet as recumbent statues.

"After a time," says the writer, "I could take liquid nourishment only, my stomach being too weak to retain anything solid. Thus, I gradually wasted away until I was nothing but skin and bone. I had not even strength to walk across the floor; and all who saw me said it was impossible that I should ever get well."

"From time to time I saw doctor after doctor, and twice went to the Sherborne Hospital, but received no benefit from the treatment there. It was the doctors said that both my chest and bowels were ulcerated and that there was no hope of my recovery. I was now so bad that I could take nothing but weak brandy and water—and that only occasionally."

"In this hopeless condition I lingered on until March, 1890, when I heard of Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup. Although I have given up all hope of deriving any benefit from any medicine, I nevertheless, sent for a bottle of Syrup, and after having taken it for a few days I found myself a little better. This led me to continue using it, and shortly I was able to take solid food, and the sickness gradually left me. Holding to this medicine—the only one that had ever helped me—I grew stronger and stronger until I was in good health. Without Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup I should never have recovered; and you must try to imagine how grateful I feel. I never can put my thankfulness in words. Yours truly, (Signed) Mrs. Mary Jane Hilliar, Rimpston, near Sherborne, Dorset, March 9, 1893."

We rest at this. Here is a life story. How can we commend on it adequately? What a pity that this woman should have so suffered. What a satisfaction to know that she suffers no more! And yet—the lost time, the lost happiness! Ah, yes! Mother Siegel had reason enough to induce her to labor as she did to relieve her sister women. Thank Heaven for her success.

Mrs. Hilliar's real disease was of the stomach—indigestion and dyspepsia; inherited, probably, and made chronic by circumstances. The remedy she finally used cured this, and so freed her from all the symptoms and results. How kindly are the arms that carry us in our weakness. How glorious not to need them!

An enterprising Scotch minister in Melbourne has arrayed his male chorists in Highland dress, while the ladies are attired in the costume of the "Lady of the Lake." The hymns are sung to the strains of the bagpipe, and these innovations are so attractive that the church is crowded.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up. Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price. Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL STREET.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field also water, and does away with high priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Candles and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished. Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Smoother Than Silk

Is the finish of the different TOILET PAPERS we are now carrying in stock. You cannot over-estimate the value of a Medicated Silk-Finished Paper. We have reduced the price on the perforated roll paper until it is about as

Cheap as Dirt.

Most people are extremely particular about the food they eat, clothes they wear, soaps they use, and why not exercise the same precaution regarding the toilet paper consumed?

It is by far more essential than the average person realizes—that none but purely

Medicated Papers

Be used; in doing so, you need have no fear of the results.

Our stock at present is much larger than usual. We have just received a large consignment of such staple brands as Oro, Cosmos, Owl, Epsom, Pond's Extract, Perfection, P. P. P. P., all of which we are offering at remarkably low prices, in order that they may be in reach of all.

With prices we are in the lead, and we intend to keep there.

Hollister Drug Co.

TIMELY TOPICS

ON BICYCLES.

The arrival of the last "Australia" was greeted with a sigh of relief from the whole community. The unusually long interval between mails had made people quite anxious, and rumors of war and other political disturbances were flying as thick as leaves in Valambrosa. The encouraging news of the probable passage of the Dingley bill, imposing a duty on all foreign sugars while preserving for Hawaii the advantages of the Reciprocity Treaty, gladdened the hearts of all planters as well as merchants, who predict a new era of prosperity and progress for these beautiful Isles of the Pacific. News was also brought of the knocking out of Champion Jim Corbett by his sturdy opponent, Fitzsimmons.

The Tribune Bicycle

Knocks them all out. Like the Roman tribunes of old, it stands on a pinnacle of fame, elevated above all others, and like Fitzsimmons, it beats all the other Champions.

The '97 MODEL is the acme of perfection in wheels; it has no equal. We received a number of them by this "Australia" and can furnish them in Black, Royal Blue or Maroon.

The SAGER Pneumatic Saddle is recognized as the best for ease and comfort; no disease of the spine or jar to your nerves, if you ride this saddle.

In addition to the above we handle the "Zimmy," Stormer and other Bicycles, and carry a full line of M. & W. Tires, Rims, Handle Bars in Wood and Nickel, Bells, Cyclometers, etc.

Come and inspect our new stock.

The Stodder Punctureless Tire

Is impenetrable by glass, nails, thorns, pins, etc., and yet it retains all its elastic and resilient qualities. Every Tire guaranteed for one year.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. O. Pfuger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquitos, Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silvestras, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meitons, Serge, Kammingars, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls.

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining Seals, Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautics Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers. Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE.

Stock Raiser

Live Stock.

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Lively Stables.

All communications to be addressed—
W. H. RICE,
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THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

FOR NEW ARMORY

Subscription List Ready for Presentation.

Objections From Bulwark Man.
Suggests That Boys Have
Vacation.

The following subscription list has been prepared for presentation to the business community. In the hopes that sufficient funds may be raised to start the work:

The National Guard of Hawaii, numbering about 500 men, is the thoroughly equipped and active armed support of the Republic. This body has the distinction of composing the "Minute-men" of the country and the element which would first be called out to lead or repel an attack, to protect the Government and town and to follow the enemy into his mountain fastnesses. The moral effect of the Regiment alone is to maintain peace, its strength and discipline standing as a positive and effective warning to those who would create strife or abet sedition.

A most substantial, important and, in fact, a wholly indispensable factor of the Regiment is the volunteer element. The volunteers are the citizen soldiery of the Republic, the clerks, business and laboring men who drill forty-two nights a year and endure much of the strain of a soldier's life—not for pecuniary reward, for there is nothing in it, but from purely patriotic motives. It is this body upon which the Government would rely, in time of imminent danger, for solid and unswerving support and protection of life and property. In peace, the volunteers are peacemakers; in war, defenders.

The necessity for keeping the strength of the volunteer forces up to the highest limit is ever apparent. With the companies all filled and disciplined, there would be no need for so large a force of paid regulars and the military expenses of the Government could be very materially reduced. It is estimated by some that, with the volunteer ranks as full as they were during the insurrection of January, 1895, the paid militia might be safely reduced to one company of about sixty men. The advantages of such a condition suggest themselves.

How can this result be attained? An explanation of the present demoralized state of the volunteer forces furnishes the answer. The company rosters are lighter today than at any period since the Provisional Government was established in 1893. The men are leaving to join the Sharpshooters Company, the Citizen's Guard or to leave the service entirely. They are discouraged—demoralized.

The trouble can in a large measure be attributed to the lack of armory facilities and accommodations. In no city of the size of Honolulu, particular a capitol and with so large a military force as must be maintained here, are the accommodations for the volunteer soldiery so utterly inferior and uninviting. Night after night the men are invited into an old, dirty, greasy tin shed to drill and to hold their meetings. In time of trouble or excitement they accept this condition without a word. But for a permanency something approaching neatness and comfort is required. The effect of such accommodations is that the men tire of the service and no inducement will long hold them together. A commodious armory, one neat and equipped with the usual requirements of the volunteer soldier, is the pressing demand of the moment.

The officers of the National Guard have secured plans for just such a structure as is required, and one that, while being in the line of economy, will be a credit to the Regiment, the Government and the city. The prints call for a building, of brick or stone, two or three stories high to face Hotel street on Miller. In the rear of it will be a hall or shed, about the same length as the old structure now in use. On the first floor of the main building it is proposed to have the private armories or rooms of the six volunteer companies. Each will be furnished and provided with gun-racks and lockers for uniforms, etc. On the second floor it is proposed to have a library and reading room, light games, such as cards, checkers, chess, etc., and reception rooms for the companies. From the company rooms doors will open into the great drill hall. The latter will be large enough to accommodate two or more companies drilling at a time. From the reception rooms, upstairs, doors will open into the gallery over the drill hall. Thus guests of the companies or visitors to the armory may view drills without being in the way or being under the necessity of standing. Below the building will be a basement, extending its entire length and breadth. It will be a range for target shooting, bowling alley, and other appliances and incidentals to be suggested as the project gets farther along. Altogether the armory will combine all required for the comfort and convenience of the men.

The least that can be said of the proposed armory is that it will subserve an excellent purpose, and will be an attractive and valuable public structure. To build and equip it will require a considerable outlay. Of course the Government will assist, but much depends upon and is expected of citizens to carry the project through at an early date. A few large subscriptions would enable the committee to be intrusted with the work to proceed, and in a short time the building would be an assured fact.

When the above was shown to a prominent business man, who has taken part in nearly every scheme gotten up among young men in Honolulu, he expressed himself rather forcibly yesterday against any movement to build the armory.

"I don't want to talk for publication, but I do want to protest against any attempt to build an armory through the much overdone system of 'popular

subscription.' We business men have had that sort of thing thrust at us until our pockets are worn out thrusting in our hands for money. Will you tell me of a single organization started and to be maintained by the young men of Honolulu, requiring financial or moral support that has lasted any time? Take the Fort Street Gym., the Beretania Street Gym., and even the gymnasium at the Y. M. C. A.—none of them had any support after the novelty wore off. Why, the Y. M. C. A. has not had enough members to pay for the apparatus in the building. "Take as an additional instance the Y. M. C. A. Orchestra. Admittedly a good thing, but it died an untimely death before the members learned to play half a dozen pieces. Then take the Healan Boat Club, an excellent organization at present, but a few years ago it was in its last agonies, and it was only tremendous efforts on the part of a few that the club held together.

If the Government wants to invest in an armory for the militia, that is another matter, but to rely upon the business men for prizes, money contributions and what not is played out. Popular subscription means that a list will start with Hackfeld, at Queen street, and end with Jim Dodd, at Hotel, and we are all expected to contribute. The armory will not bring the men together or make them more proficient at drill. That's just where the rub is. They are getting tired of going to drill every week; the novelty has worn off, and now they want a rest. My suggestion is that the companies be given a six-months' vacation. By the time that has expired, they will be ready to go to work."

It was found, on inquiry, that the sentiments expressed by this gentleman are practically the same as are held by many others on the street.

JONAH AND WHALE

Philadelphia Preacher Offers a Theory.

The Whale May Have Been a
Shark—Some Historic Sharks
Were Large.

Rev. Thomas A. Hoyt, of the Chambers Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, offered an explanation of the "great fish" story to his congregation a few Sundays since, which was incidental to the discussion now in progress among theologians in the United States.

Rev. Mr. Hoyt held that the story was worthy the fullest credence as a physical possibility, even if there were no belief in miracles. His text was from the seventeenth verse of the Book of Jonah, "The Lord had prepared a great fish to swallow up Jonah, and Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights," Dr. Hoyt said:

"This is the point of infidel attack. The story is declared to be improbable, impossible, absurd. For one thing, it is alleged that a whale's throat is too narrow to swallow a man. We might rest in the truth that nothing is impossible with God; that he could create a whale big enough for his purpose, or enlarge its throat. But the fish is not called a 'whale,' except in our version of the words of Christ. In the text it is called 'a great fish,' and in Matthew xii, 40, the word 'cetos' is used, which in the margin of the revised version, is translated 'sea monster,' and which refers to the genus and not to the species of certain large fish found in the Mediterranean Sea. It includes a species of white shark, which is capable of swallowing not merely a man, but even a horse.

SOME HISTORIC SHARKS.
"A natural historian of repute relates 'that in 1758 in stormy weather a sailor fell overboard from a frigate in the Mediterranean. A shark was close by, which, as he was swimming and crying for help, took him in its wide throat, so that he forthwith disappeared. The captain had a gun which stood on the deck, discharged it at the fish, which struck it so that it cast out the sailor from its mouth, who was taken up alive. The fish was harpooned, taken upon the frigate and dried. It was 20 feet long, nine feet across the fins, and weighed 4,000 pounds.' This is not the only account of the size of this fish. Another distinguished naturalist states 'the white shark is found of the size of 10,000 pounds, and horses have been found whole in its stomach. A writer of the sixteenth century on the fish of Marseilles says: 'They of Nice attested to me that they had taken a fish of this sort approaching to 4,000 pounds weight, in whose body they had found a man whole.'"

"Such facts and many others which might be adduced ought to shame those who speak of the miracle of Jonah's preservation through the fish as a thing less credible than any other of God's miraculous doings. There is no greater or less to Omnipotence. The creation of the universe the whole stellar system, or a fly, are alike to Him, simple acts of His divine will. What to men seem the greatest miracles, or the least, are alike to Him; the more 'let it be' of His all-holy will acting in a different way for one and the same end; the instruction of the intelligent creatures which He has made."

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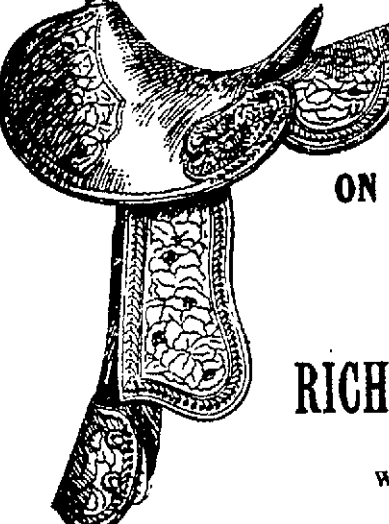
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